

USAID/CAUCASUS- GEORGIA

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

April 2001

Please Note:

The attached FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Cover Memorandum

FY 2000 represents the first full year of implementation of the Mission's strategy for assistance to Georgia, which was approved in June 1999. The Mission would like to highlight and briefly describe seven issues that will be dealt with over the coming year.

Although performance monitoring plans (PMPs) have been developed for each SO, none has been formally approved by Mission management due to needed refinements. We are well aware of the one-year timeframe allotted to Missions after strategy approval for completing PMPs. The fact that the Mission does not have an approved PMP was highlighted as an issue during the latest annual management assessment. The Mission has had several teams develop results frameworks and indicators, yet none of the teams has correctly captured or articulated the Mission's objectives through indicators, nor do all the draft indicators meet USAID quality standards. We are putting this to rest with the assistance of experts from the E&E and Global Bureaus. The Mission will have an approved PMP for all of its SOs by June 2001.

A second issue, which flows from the one in the paragraph above, is the integration of civil society programs and objectives into the Mission's local governance strategic objective. A contentious issue raised in the review of the Mission's draft strategy in 1999, and one which has not gone away, is whether we have achieved our objectives in promoting the development of civil society in Georgia. Perhaps, we declared victory too soon. The management agreement with the Bureau calls for an assessment of civil society (defined as NGO/advocacy, independent media, and political process), which the Mission plans to conduct in April 2001. Without prejudicing the outcome of the study or subsequent internal discussions, we do expect that the study will result in modifications to our democracy strategic objectives, though at this time we dare not predict what those changes might be. If substantial changes are required, we will request an *ad hoc* review by the E&E Bureau and PPC in advance of next year's R4 submission.

Another strategy issue the Mission will revisit this year is S.O. 3.1, Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities. The S.O. remains valid, especially in light of findings that show poverty is on the rise in Georgia. What issue we do intend to examine is the fit of health programs within the existing framework for S.O. 3.1. We expect to make changes to the results framework. Also, the Mission has successfully completed Intermediate Result (IR) 3.1.3, Vulnerable Groups Identified, which after this year will no longer be reflected in our results framework or PMP.

The Mission's strategy made several assumptions, one of which has not been proved to be correct: that enough progress has been made at the national economic policy level to allow for an orderly withdrawal. Much work remains to be done on the policy front to support foreign policy and developmental goals. Consequently, USAID expects to stay engaged through the duration of the strategy (FY 2003) in fiscal reform (i.e., tax policy, tax administration, and budget), the financial sector, commercial law reform, and restructuring of certain ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture. Remaining fully engaged at the national level, however, does reduce our ability to program larger efforts at the community or local government level and could impact on our ability to effect change at the community level on a wide-scale basis.

Conditions in Georgia have changed since the approval of the strategic plan in 1999. For example, the pace of reform has slowed, the country has faced and is facing crises in the energy and fiscal sectors (though there has been improvement of late in fiscal), and the potential for civil unrest is increasing. Though the fundamental assumptions behind the strategy remain valid, the Mission is considering holding a mid-term review of the strategy in late 2001 or early 2002 to determine whether any mid-course corrections are warranted. We will discuss this possibility with the Bureau later in the year.

The Special Initiative on Targeted Privatization comes to a close during FY 2001. The Mission is reporting progress toward meeting the objectives of the two activities under this special initiative, and will formally close out targeted privatization in next year's R4.

For a variety of reasons indicated in the SO narratives section and the results framework annex, many of the SO teams expect to replace indicators reported on in this R4 with other, more meaningful indicators contained in the draft PMP. The following SOs are proposing changes:

- SO 1.3 – Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise
- SO 2.2 – Legal Systems that Better Support Implementation of Democratic Processes and market Reform
- SO 2.3 – More Efficient and Responsive Local Governance
- SO 3.1 – Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities

The last issue we would like to bring to the Bureau's attention is one of staffing. The Mission fully services two country programs: Georgia, where the Mission is based; and Azerbaijan, where we have a small field office, but which is primarily served by the Mission in Tbilisi. In addition, the Mission provides administrative and management support in the areas of financial management, legal, and contracting to the USAID mission in Armenia. The Mission believes it has less than the optimal number of staff to provide adequate services and accountability for all of its responsibilities. The Ambassador in Georgia, most likely under pressure from State, has declared a moratorium on fielding new staff (FSNs, PSCs, USDHs alike). Moreover, PSC positions becoming vacant must undergo an assessment from the Embassy on whether it believes a need exists to refill the positions. We understand State and the Embassy have taken this stand due to security concerns and because the Embassy's administrative and logistics organs are overburdened and stretched too thin. However, an imposed ceiling on staffing from State will increase management vulnerabilities and likely impede our ability to implement programs and activities in a timely way.

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Glossary

ABA/CEELI	American Bar Association/Central and Eastern European Law Initiative
ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperatives Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AIOC	Azerbaijan International Operating Company
CAC	Citizens Advisory Council
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CEC	Central Electoral Commission
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COE	Council of Europe
COJ	Council of Justice
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DG	Democracy and Governance
DOJ	U. S. Department of Justice
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Organization
ENI	Bureau for Europe and the New Independent States (USAID)
ENKI	Georgian Intermediate Credit Foundation
EU	European Union
EU/TACIS	European Union/Technical Assistance to the CIS
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FPP	Four-Point Program
FINCA	Foundation for International Cooperative Assistance
FSA	Freedom Support Act
FSU	Former Soviet Union
GIC	Gas International Company, state-owned gas transmission company
GIOC	Georgian International Oil Corporation
GNERC	Georgia National Electricity Regulatory Commission
GOG	Government of Georgia
GYLA	Georgia Young Lawyers Association
GTZ	German Technical Assistance Agency
GWHAP	Georgian Winter Heating Assistance Project
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IESC	International Executive Service Corps
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IIEC	International Institute for Energy Conservation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOCC	International Orthodox Christian Charities
IR	Intermediate Result
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRI	International Republican Institute
IRIS	Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector
IRM	Information and Resources Management (USAID/Washington)
ISAR	Institute for Social Action and Renewal
ISFED	International Society for Fair Elections and Democracy
JOG	Judges of Georgia
MEP	Main Export Pipeline
MOFE	Ministry of Fuel and Energy

MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOH	Ministry of Health
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MT	Metric Ton
NAPA	National Academy for Public Administration
NBG	National Bank of Georgia
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NIS	New Independent States
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODIHR	OSCE's Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PFP	Policy Framework Paper (World Bank)
PRM	Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (State Department)
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
ROL	Rule of Law
Sakenergo	Electricity Dispatch & Transmission Company, state-owned
SCF	Save the Children Federation
SIF	Georgian Social Investment Fund (World Bank Sponsored)
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMEDA	Small and Medium Enterprise Development Agency
SO	Strategic Objective
SRO	Self-Regulating Organization
SWIFT	An International Electronic Payments System
UMCOR	United Methodist Committee on Relief
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission on Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEA	United States Energy Association
USIA	United States Information Agency
USIS	United States Information Service
WB	World Bank
WEM	Georgian Wholesale Electric Market
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance

Summary

FY 2000 marked the first full year of implementing the Mission's strategy, which was approved in June 1999. The strategy calls for USAID's moving away from national level economic policy reform and more toward programs that touch the lives of people immediately and tangibly, especially those outside of Tbilisi. To a large degree, we acted upon the latter but not at the expense of the former. Progress in policy reform (e.g., banking, capital markets, fiscal and budget, among others) has not matured to the point where USAID could make a rapid withdrawal. Closeout strategies are being developed now, but will require several years of implementation in order to sustain progress we have achieved to date.

As a means of having more people-to-people level impacts, USAID started four new programs in 2000: two community development programs, a local governance activity, and a comprehensive program for business development. Though there are many other activities carried out at the local level, USAID expects to use these four activities as anchors of USAID's program in the communities throughout Georgia, allowing more local-level coordination to take place among implementors as well as other partners and beneficiaries.

U.S. National Interests

U.S. national interests seek a politically and economically viable Georgia as part of a stabilizing force in the Caucasus, a region of volatility. With Iran to its southeast and Russia (and Chechnya) to its north, Georgia could become a base for stemming the influence of more radical actors in the region. Early agreements with Georgia and other countries in the region on oil and gas transit have been signed, which could lead to increased volumes of Caspian oil and gas transiting through Georgia. As the linchpin of the Eurasian corridor for Caspian Basin oil and Transcaucasus gas transport to western markets, the importance of a stable Georgia becomes even stronger. Georgia maintains a policy of openness to the West, and actively seeks closer and stronger formal ties with the U.S. and Europe. USAID has played and will continue to play a pivotal role in fostering Georgia's transformation to a stable, market-oriented, democratic country. This central role is recognized in the U.S. Mission's Performance Plan (MPP) and in USAID's participation in the bilateral Four-Point Program (FPP), described below.

Factors Affecting Performance

Despite President Shevardnadze's winning a land-slide election last April, when the Georgian people elected him for a second time in an election marred by voting irregularities, public opinion of the president's performance and the government probably has fallen to an all-time low. For most Georgians standards of living have not improved and in many cases have worsened. In 2000, a drought afflicted the region, which crippled Georgia's agricultural production – a loss of over 12 percent from the previous year, a year not particularly good. The drought has profoundly affected the country's most vulnerable, particularly those in the rural areas who largely survive on subsistence farming.

Compounding the deleterious effects of the drought was the country's worst-yet power crisis. In Tbilisi, Georgia's capital, the availability of electricity for home users varied in the fourth quarter of last year from two to four hours a day. This provoked occasional demonstrations --some of the largest in the capital since the days of the civil war in the early 1990s. The protests and demonstrations alarmed government leaders and analysts who thought more violent demonstrations possibly awaited down the road. As if the situation were not bad enough in Tbilisi, most cities and towns throughout Georgia had no power at all. Economic activity – at least that dependent on power and water – came to a standstill.

Despite these severe setbacks, the economy grew in 2000, though at a paltry level of 1.9 percent. Nearly all sectors of the economy grew; the agriculture sector suffered the steepest decline.

The fiscal situation reached crisis proportions in FY 2000. Revenue targets for the first half of the year routinely went unmet. In the second half targets were not too far off target, as Georgia strove to comply with the revenue and deficit targets of an IMF shadow program by reducing expenditures through sequestration, increasing collections, and staying current on social payments.

Corruption, rampant in society and government, received increasing attention in 2000 as the GOG under presidential decree set up an *ad hoc* body, the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC), to develop a strategy and action plan. The strategy and action plan, though submitted on time, have gone unheeded, and momentum, at least for now, has waned. A major opportunity for addressing one of the major constraints to not only economic development, but also confidence and participation in government, could be lost. (In March 2001, the president signed a decree approving implementation of the ACC's recommendations. However, it is too soon to comment on whether this decree will bring about change.)

Many analysts believe Georgia has already put into place economic and political reforms that can be undertaken quickly. What remain are the more difficult, painful, and time-consuming reforms that conflict with the aims of vested interests. A young, well-educated, and aggressive cadre of senior government officials has been appointed in many ministries. Unfortunately, the depth of talent runs not very deep. Institutional development and reform will be necessary to build a critical mass of reforms and reformers in order to generate positive movement forward and to prevent backsliding. However, non-payment of even meager government salaries threatens reform efforts, especially in the judiciary where USAID and the GOG have had success in instituting qualification exams for judges.

Assessment of Program Performance

USAID's programs in FY 2000 contributed to many important policy changes at the national level, while providing tangible assistance to people outside Tbilisi. USAID was one of several USG agencies involved in promoting macro-policy change in four areas: increased revenue generation, improved budget and expenditures control, anti-corruption, and public administration/civil service reform. Together known as the FPP, the USG and GOG formed bilateral working groups to implement quick and bold measures for improving critical governmental functions. Progress of the working groups was mixed.

With USG and USAID assistance (as part of the FPP), the GOG developed new budget procedures, including transparency. The budget, submitted to parliament on time, contained more realistic revenue projections and expenditures. Related to the budget and setting of priorities, the GOG successfully prepared its first draft of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, the Government's first attempt ever at developing a comprehensive economic reform program.

USAID's land titling program is well on its way toward meeting its end goal of 3 million land titles distributed to the people of Georgia, with a cumulative total of approximately 1.2 million land titles reached in FY 2000. This opened up the credit market as land became a principle means of collateral for loans, including mortgage loans. In energy, privatization of power generation plants accelerated in FY 2000 as nearly 23 percent of total power generation was provided by privately owned plants.

In FY 2000, the GOG adopted the Administrative Code, the first of its kind in the former Soviet Union, which lays the ground rules and procedures for transparency in government. Included in this hallmark piece of legislation is a section on freedom of information. With USAID support in FY 2001 the Government's implementation of this important code will take place. On a negative note, the flawed presidential elections of April 2000 demonstrate that USAID's work in promoting free and fair elections is not finished. With local elections looming, USAID with its partners (including the GOG) will help apply key lessons learned so that the process improves.

With the poverty rate at 53 percent and growing (using the World Bank's methodology on defining poverty), USAID assisted nearly one-half million persons in meeting their basic needs. USAID rapidly responded to the

drought by providing relief to 38,000 farmers through credit, wheat seed, diesel fuel, etc. During the winter months of 2000, USAID subsidized electricity costs for 105,000 of the country's neediest families.

Prospects for Progress

A pernicious business environment, one in which chaotic corruption is the norm, registration and other licensing procedures are onerous and unclear, and in which there is lack of recourse to settle disputes, will continue to discourage investment in Georgia. In addition to those barriers, perceived high tax rates coupled with aggressive and uneven tax collection, keep many Georgians outside the formal economy. USAID in 2001 to 2003, the remaining period of the strategy, will begin to turn its attention to regulatory and commercial law reform, but with the Government's anti-corruption initiatives virtually stalled, we hold little hope that there will be significant progress in 2001.

USAID will continue to push for improved local governance (e.g., provision of community services, identifying local revenue sources) by supporting development of a new law defining authorities and by providing assistance to selected local governments in carrying out reforms. Moreover, we anticipate local elections, which likely will take place in early FY 2002, will include the first direct election ever of executive-level local government officials. Making local governments accountable to their constituents and giving them the tools to provide necessary services, many of which go undelivered at present, we believe will have more immediate impact on people's lives, an important theme of USAID's assistance strategy. Within the next three years, we believe prospects for reform at the local government level are good, but reform will seem slow and incremental.

We do anticipate closer cooperation and coordination among the donors in 2001. Both the World Bank and the IMF will use the GOG's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, which was used to qualify for IMF funding under the PRGF, to direct their lending programs. The GOG is taking ownership of the document and beginning to use it as its first development and economic growth strategy. It is hoped that the PRSP will be used as a framework under which donor assistance would be coordinated more closely, pointing out gaps as well as duplication.

SO Text for SO: 114-013 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus - Georgia

Objective ID: 114-013-01

Objective Name: Accelerated development and growth of private enterprise

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

40% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
10% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
20% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
30% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

This strategic objective helps accelerate development and growth of private enterprise in Georgia through a multi-year economic reform program that provides assistance at both the enterprise and policy level. Accelerated enterprise development and an improved business and investment environment are critical components of USAID's strategy. SO 1.3 activities are designed to impact lives of Georgians through firm-level assistance while mitigating constraints to growth of enterprises at the national level. Though progress has been made in the policy and legal framework, closer coordination with SO 2.2 (Rule of Law) and other USG advisors is needed to improve the implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations. In addition, USAID will intensify assistance for agriculture and agribusiness as outlined in the strategy. Implementation will occur through four intermediate results: increased access to credit by domestic SMEs; reduced transaction costs for enterprises; functioning land and real estate market to support SME growth; and selected agribusiness opportunities identified and facilitated.

Key Results:

In FY 2000 there was significant progress in land registration and titling in Georgia. By the end of the year, USAID's Land Market Reform Project had surveyed 1,283,000 plots of land and registered 1,163,000 plots in 39 regions at an average cost \$1.05. The use of land as collateral for USAID credit programs was nearly double the FY 2000 target of 840 loans. While ACDI/VOCA credit associations collateralized most of their loans with land as collateral, Shorebank initiated the country's first mortgage loans with terms up to five years.

Despite concerns regarding the health of the banking sector as a whole, USAID's bank supervision activity helped the National Bank of Georgia (NBG) take three critical steps in FY 2000 to improving Georgia's financial sector. These are the mandatory use of international accounting standards by commercial banks, increased capital requirements, and the Law on Asset Classification, which forces realistic valuation of a commercial bank's portfolio. Though actual performance under the indicator was short of this year's target (GEL 293 million vs. GEL 319), this still reflected a 78% increase from the previous year. USAID's fiscal reform activity made significant strides to professionalize the Tax Department's cadre of tax inspectors and improve tax collection. This effort will continue to focus on making tax reporting and collection less burdensome on MSMEs.

Performance and Prospects:

In FY 2000, performance under SO 1.3 met expectations. USAID activities continued to solidify the macro-economic reform effort with additional assistance in tax/fiscal reform, accounting reform, and capital markets/corporate governance. However, a significant number of impediments to enterprise development remain, including uneven and non-transparent enforcement of laws and regulations related to business and investment activity, constraints to access to financing, pervasive corruption, lack of public awareness, and the lack of credible business services and support available to SMEs. To this end, USAID will intensify support to SMEs, particularly in the agribusiness sector, where full implementation of USAID's activities has been delayed. Progress in reducing transaction costs for businesses and in land market development has met expectations. Continuation of land market development activities will help facilitate access to financing for businesses as land is increasingly used for collateral. Efforts to strengthen the financial sector likely will be uneven this year as a substantial consolidation of the bank industry occurs under a strengthened regulatory framework enforced by the NBG. Other assistance related to fiscal and commercial law activities will be assessed for their impact on encouraging accelerated business growth and investment in Georgia.

IR1.3.1 Increased Access to Credit by Domestic SMEs and Micro-Entrepreneurs: USAID-funded credit programs continued to exceed targets for the total number of borrowers, loans made outside of Tbilisi, and number of female borrowers. Microfinance institutions (MFIs) increased the number of financial products and increased the capacity of Georgian partners to provide credit. FY 2000 saw more land used as collateral for lending. By the end of FY 2000, 14,301 entrepreneurs received credit from USAID activities, exceeding the target by 30%. Constanta and ACDI/VOCA were instrumental in providing credit outside of Tbilisi and are now active in nine areas outside of the capital. The portfolio also saw an increase of loans to women with the percentage increasing from 5% to 26%. The Mission will carry out a comprehensive assessment of its credit activities in Spring 2001 to determine appropriate future direction. The SO 1.3 team envisions that continuing support to credit activities will be necessary to ensure the sustainability of the current non-bank financial institutions.

IR 1.3.2 Reduced Transactions Costs for Enterprises: USAID's tax reform efforts accelerated in FY 2000, providing significant support to the Ministry of Revenue to improve tax administration, as well as to restructure and computerize the Tax Department. USAID assistance to improve the professionalization of tax inspectors centered on testing all MOR tax collectors. In addition, MOR established a special account, funded by a percentage of tax revenues collected over pre-established targets, in order to pay its employees a living wage. Though tax collections remain low relative to other NIS countries, Georgia was able to meet tax revenue conditionality to allow the IMF to release \$12.5 million under the new Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility. In March 2001 a fiscal assessment will identify needed areas for additional assistance that would follow on the current activity ending in September 2001.

USAID's banking supervision activity continues to make significant progress in strengthening the legal and regulatory environment of the banking sector. The reforms should provide the basis for the NBG to close down weak and corrupt banks. It is expected that the number of banks in Georgia could decrease from 32 to one-third of

that number in 2001. USAID will closely monitor this process and the likely significant political and social ramifications.

The Georgia Small Enterprise Support Project (GESP) started implementation in FY 2000 and has begun identifying legal and regulatory impediments to the growth of private enterprises in Georgia. GESP provides two types of assistance: 1) access to a pool of legal professionals who provide advice to enterprises faced with legal and regulatory challenges and 2) policy advocates who work with business associations to address national-level policy impediments to enterprise development.

IR 1.3.3 Functioning Land and Real Estate Market to Support SME Growth: USAID's support for the registration of ownership in agricultural and commercial land parcels, as well as the registration arising out of secondary transactions, made significant progress in FY 2000. By the end of FY 2000, USAID facilitated registration of more than 1,100,000 agricultural land parcels and 7,000 enterprise land parcels, as well as resales of 1,200 enterprise and 1,570 agricultural land parcels. USAID will look to accelerate the liquidity and efficiency in the secondary land market by assisting in the development of self-regulatory organizations (SROs) for real estate agents and other professionals under a follow-on activity.

IR 1.3.4 Selected Agribusiness Opportunities Identified and Facilitated: Progress in this area lags due to delays in the implementation of this IR. However, existing credit, SME, and land activities have contributed to some progress for the agribusiness sector. ACDI/VOCA continued to develop a domestic production of crop seed through its Horizon SEED program and its credit associations focus on agriculture loans. Sibley's GESP program is now well positioned to provide support to selected agribusiness and agricultural production associations. The impact of this past summer's drought on Georgia's agricultural sector and on the economy as a whole demonstrated the need to take more of a strategic approach to assistance for farmers and agribusinesses. In early FY 2001, USAID was able to initiate support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food's restructuring effort by providing a senior advisor and other experts to the Minister to develop a restructuring plan. Design of more extensive assistance targeted at achieving this IR is underway and is expected to be completed in mid FY 2001.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Though USAID's economic program will continue to focus on "people-level" impact and assistance outside of Tbilisi, key interventions at the national level will be necessary to guarantee the success and sustainability of efforts at the grassroots. Following a broad Market Reform and Agriculture Assessment completed last year, more focused assessments and designs will be completed in FY 2001. As noted in the above section, this includes development of a follow-on fiscal activity. In addition, USAID will closely examine its efforts in banking and credit during the expected consolidation of the banking sector in 2001. In the upcoming year, the SO 1.3 team will investigate developing a commercial law activity to train legal professionals on legislation and regulations relevant to business and investment. The Mission also will examine options for further engagement in the agribusiness sector as a means to foster markets for farmers and encourage production of value-added, export crops. In conjunction with the development of a future agriculture/agribusiness activity, the Mission will need to consider the deteriorating road conditions in the country and how USAID's program may leverage off the programs funded by other donors. USAID will begin to work with the IFIs in identifying some of the major infrastructural constraints to development, including trunk roads. As a part of finalizing the PMP, the SO 1.3 team will closely review the results framework. It is likely that some changes will be proposed that will more closely align and represent the SO 1.3 strategy. It is also likely that additional indicators will be developed.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank (WB), EBRD, EU/TACIS, GTZ, and UNDP support SME development with access to finance, technical assistance, grants, and institutional development. USAID coordinates closely with the World Bank and GTZ on land privatization activities. The WB and IMF are expected to continue to support fiscal reform. USAID's assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture is closely coordinated with EU/TACIS and the WB. EU/TACIS, the IMF, the EBRD, and IFC also assist the commercial banking sector either through technical assistance for conversion to IAS or on-lending agreements.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

SME assistance is implemented by Sibley International, Shorebank, FINCA, the Eurasia Foundation, ACDI/VOCA and FSVC. Booz-Allen & Hamilton is implementing USAID's banking supervision activity with the NBG.

Through DAI, USAID is providing assistance in the restructuring of the Ministry of Agriculture. USAID's electronic payments system and computerization efforts for the NBG in support of tax reform are implemented directly by USAID/M/IRM with SETA Corp. Barents/KPMG is implementing USAID's tax/fiscal reform activity. In addition, the U.S. Treasury has placed a long-term advisor in the Tax Department to develop an internal control system and is also providing budget advice to the GOG.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise

Objective ID: 114-013

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: IR 13.1 Increased Access to Credit by Domestic SMEs and <icro-entrepreneurs

Indicator: Number of borrowers from USAID-assisted organizations

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	1,600
1999 (B)	NA	6,575
2000	11,075	14,301
2001	16,150	NA
2002	21,225	NA
2003	26,300	NA

Source:

Shorebank, FINCA, ACDI-VOCA, Sava/Constanta

Indicator/Description:

Total number of borrowers by the end of fiscal year.

Comments:

Out of total of 14, 301 borrowers in FY 2001 20% was outside Tbilisi, and 79% women.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise

Objective ID: 114-013

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 1.3.2.2 Improved Efficiency of Banking Sector

Indicator: End of period real value of deposits

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Millions of Lari

Year	Planned	Actual
2002	NA	156
1999 (B)	NA	164.9
2000	319	293.74
2001	672	NA
2002	974	NA
2003	1200	NA

Source:

National Bank of Georgia

Indicator/Description:

Deposits: deposit liabilities of the commercial banks, including current accounts, time deposits of enterprises, household deposits, and other demand deposits. Real Value: nominal values adjusted for inflation as reflected in the consumer price index (CPI).

Comments:

CPI for 2000 was 103.5. The nominal value was 304 Million GEL. Adjustment was made with the formula: $304\% \times 103.5 \div 100 = 293.72$

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise

Objective ID: 114-013

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 1.3.3 Functioning Land and Real Estate Market to Support SME Growth

Indicator: Number of land parcels traded during the year-total number.

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	25
1999 (B)	NA	492
2000	750	1103
2001	1110	NA
2002	1400	NA
2003	1690	NA

Source:

Association for Protection of Landowners' Rights

Indicator/Description:

Land parcels traded include those registered and sold.

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerated development and growth of private enterprise

Objective ID: 114-013

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise

Indicator: Increase in number of private enterprises registered

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	10,062
1999 (B)	NA	5,920
2000	7,420	8,667
2001	8,920	NA
2002	10,420	NA
2003	11,920	NA

Source:

State Department of Statistics

Indicator/Description:

Number of enterprises registered over the previous year.

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise

Objective ID: 114-013

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 1.3.3 Functioning Land and Real Estate Market to Support SME Growth

Indicator: Number of land parcels traded during the year - Tbilisi.

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	25
1999 (B)	NA	286
2000	425	543
650	460	NA
2002	800	NA
2003	975	NA

Source:

Association for Protection of Landowners' Rights

Indicator/Description:

Tbilisi. Land parcels traded includes those registered and sold.

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise

Objective ID: 114-013

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 1.3.3 Functioning Land and Real Estate Market to Support SME Growth

Indicator: Number of land parcels traded during the year - outside Tbilisi.

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	0
1999 (B)	NA	206
2000	335	560
2001	460	NA
2002	600	NA
2003	715	NA

Source:

Association for Protection of Landowners' Rights

Indicator/Description:

Outside Tbilisi. Land parcels traded includes those registered and sold.

Comments:

SO Text for SO: 114-015 A more economically efficient and environmentally sustainable energy sector

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus - Georgia

Objective ID: 114-015

Objective Name: A more economically efficient and environmentally sustainable energy sector

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

60% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
20% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
20% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The purpose of this strategic objective is to promote the development of a more economically sustainable energy sector. USAID's emphasis is two-fold: a) to create a business climate that will attract private sector participation and ownership, with consequent improvements in the management of resources and provision of services; and b) to improve energy sector efficiency in economic terms, with subsequent increases in capital and operating resources available to energy sector companies. The SO is divided into four Intermediate Results: IR 1) increased private sector participation; IR 2) legal and regulatory environment more conducive to private investment; IR 3) environmentally sound laws adopted and implemented; and IR 4) increased efficiency. Beneficiaries of the

successful attainment of this objective are the approximately 1.3 million residential and commercial customers of electricity and potentially an equal number of natural gas customers in Georgia.

Key Results:

Whereas the number of customers served through privately held distribution companies held constant this past year (480,810), the proportion of electricity generated by private suppliers improved dramatically from 9.3 % to 22.6%, exceeding USAID's expectations. And although revenue collections for electricity supplied improved in Tbilisi and other major urban centers, payments from large, state industrial users and other local distribution companies declined causing a drop from 43% (FY 1999) in the economic basis for delivery of electricity to 40% (FY 2000). Lack of revenues strapped the energy sector during the winter months, as funds were not available to pay for imported gas for electricity generation. Widespread outages occurred on a regular basis.

The process of tendering the electricity transmission, dispatch, and the wholesale electricity market under long-term management contracts has been initiated. In addition, the approval of international agreements for transit of Caspian-based oil through Georgia sets the stage for future private investments in the energy sector. These actions, coupled with positive policy actions on the part of the Georgian Government, should contribute to significant improvement in energy services. In privatizing the energy sector, Georgia exceeds the pace of all countries of the NIS. Despite this progress, external factors (e.g., lack of political will to cut off non-payers, among other factors) account for the failure of the sector to meet heat and electricity needs. As explained below, USAID is addressing these issues.

Performance and Prospects:

The lack of generated revenues and the poor management of cash flows in the energy sector seriously disrupted the electricity and gas supply in FY 2000. The formation and initial operations of the Georgia Wholesale Electricity Market (WEM), a transparent electricity trading mechanism, has not met expectations and local distribution companies and large industrial customers are still not fully paying for electricity received. Likewise, the state-owned electricity transmission and dispatch organizations bow to political pressure and supply electricity to non-paying customers. Management contracts are viewed as a politically acceptable solution to prevent this from occurring.

Issuing management contracts for the WEM, electricity transmission and dispatch, and preparing the rest of the Georgian electricity generation and distribution entities for sale to qualified international investors, have been the major emphasis of USAID's activity in the electricity sector in 2000. Some positive steps taken by the GOG are expected to improve performance in the electricity sector. In line with recent conditionality for U.S. contributions for winter heat subsidies, the GOG has agreed to take steps to cut off supply of electricity to enterprises that do not stay current with their electricity debts. This action will thereby reduce the demands during the critical winter months. In the mid-year, the Ministry for State Property Management (MSPM) broke off negotiations with several potential bidders for 26 western Georgian electricity distribution companies and several hydroelectric facilities citing unreasonable expectations for tariffs and rates of return on investment. The MSPM and the Ministry of Fuel and Energy then "re-aggregated" the remaining municipality-controlled electricity distribution companies into eight regional companies and readied them for another privatization effort to be conducted in 2001. This re-aggregation should make it easier to sell these more economically sized entities to foreign investors. Assistance will be provided to the GOG to reaggregate the local electricity distribution companies and improve revenue collections and technical operations. The goal of this assistance will continue to be to prepare these companies for commercial operations and privatization. The MSPM is in negotiations with the World Bank's IFC, which USAID is financing, to provide investment banking services to facilitate the sale of the remaining distribution and generation assets in Georgia.

Privatization of the gas distribution system for Tbilisi is also a major component in USAID's program. Working for the past two years on this effort, USAID has had difficulty in finding investors willing to assume the deteriorating assets and the poor history of payments by customers. The Mission's program is now focusing on customer meter installation, operational improvements, and increased revenue generation to improve the attractiveness of the system for another attempted sale.

Training of the management and staff of the State Agency for the Regulation of Oil and Gas Resources in operations and procedures, as well as assisting in the negotiations for new concession areas, has been a primary focus of the oil and gas program over the past year. USAID provided technical assistance to various GOG Ministries and

departments to develop operating rules and regulations and to prepare the state-required operating charter. This process was completed in 2000 with the approval of the charter for the State Agency. In addition to technical assistance, office equipment and renovation of office space applying energy efficiency measures was a major part of USAID's support.

USAID is increasing energy conservation efforts by implementing energy efficiency demonstration projects and helping to develop an energy efficiency industry in Georgia. USAID is supporting the local NGO community and the Georgian Association of Energy Efficiency Engineers in the development of information programs for consumers in energy and water conservation. While individual customers are increasingly aware of energy costs and alternatives for sources of energy supply, until demands for electricity are fully met little is being done to improve efficiency in energy use. During much of the winter months the country is on a severely reduced schedule of supply with rural areas receiving virtually no electricity. Until there is 24-hour supply of electricity, it is not possible to see changes in energy use patterns on a large scale.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

With the systems and agencies providing oversight of the sector largely in place, a gradually reduced training and professional exchange program with similar bodies in the region and the U.S. will continue to be carried out. A sector-wide evaluation is proposed for mid-2001 to further refine the approach and methods for implementing reforms. Furthermore, a new activity in energy security, resource management, and energy efficiency will bring together the lessons learned and best practices. Efforts begun this past year to effectively manage water resources and hydro energy production will be expanded to collect, analyze and share resource data within the South Caucasus region.

Other Donor Programs:

The European Union has committed to fund the rehabilitation of the damaged water release gates at Enguri power station. When this project is completed Enguri will generate an additional 30 MW of power. The World Bank is conducting a loan appraisal of maintenance and rehabilitation work in electric generation, transmission, and distribution systems. Because of the shortage of revenues generated in the sector, many of the international financial institutions have been unable to disburse against their respective credits. EBRD is still in the process of disbursing \$60 million to AES-Telasi for its re-metering program for all of AES/Telasi's 350,000 customers. The World Bank, the German Credit Fund (KfW), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) have committed to finance a portion of proposed private sector management contracts for the electricity dispatch and transmission functions (currently in the control of state-run companies) and the WEM.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

There were five institutional contractors working in the energy sector in FY 2000: PA Consulting (training, restructuring, privatization and legal assistance, energy efficiency, and equipment), Development Alternatives, Inc. (water resource planning and management), Deloitte and Touche (audit of energy sector companies), AED (training and regional energy linkages program) and the U.S. Energy Association (training in all energy areas and partnerships).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A More Economically Efficient and Environmentally Sustainable Energy Sector

Objective ID: 114-015

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 1.5.1 Increased Private Sector Participation in the Energy Sector

Indicator: Percentage of total electric energy provided by private generation companies.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent (%) of total produced power from privately owned or managed generators located in Georgia

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	5%
1999	8%	9.3%
2000	10%	22.6%
2001	25%	NA
2002	30%	NA
2003	50%	NA

Source:

Georgian National Energy Regularory Commission; Georgia Wholesale Electricity Market; PA Consulting Group

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is the percentage of the total gross generation from privatized plants when compared with the national total annual gross generation.

Comments:

1999 target is an average of 1998 and 2000 numbers. Hydropower plants under long term lease to private concessionaries are considered privatized.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: SO 1.5 More Economically Efficient and Environmentally Sustainable Energy Sector

Objective ID: 114-015

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus-Georgia

Result Name: 1.5.2 Legal and Regulatory Environment More Conducive to Private Investment in the Energy Sector

Indicator: Number of relevant energy sector laws, or implementing rules and regulations adopted.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of laws, rules or regulations

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	1
1999	3	7
2000	5	9
2001	10	NA
2002	20	NA
2003	25	NA

Source:

Parliament, Georgian National Energy Regulatory Commission, PA Consulting Group

Indicator/Description:

Number of relevant energy sector (gas, electric and petroleum) laws, or implementing rules and regulations adopted by either Parliament or appropriate regulatory bodies.

Comments:

During 2000, the President issued two decrees (contains one action for reporting requirements) concerning the consolidation of the non-privitized distribution companies in East and West Georgia.

In August 2000, GNERC issued a decree raising the electricity tariffs on September 1 by approximately 5% on a nationwide basis. Despite this positive action, the tariff increase is insufficient to keep pace with the annual rate of inflation.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A More Economically Efficient and Environmentally Sustainable Energy Sector

Objective ID: 114-015

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 1.5 A More Economically Efficient and Environmentally Sustainable Energy Sector

Indicator: Energy provided on an economic basis

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Estimated percentage of electricity sector costs recovered from consumers.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	40%
1999	43%	43%
2000	45%	40%
2001	55%	NA
2002	70%	NA
2003	80%	NA

Source:

PA Consulting Group, Ministry of Fuel and Energy, Georgian Wholesale Electric Market, Georgia National Energy Regulatory Commission, Sakenergo and the IMF (for inflation data).

Indicator/Description:

Sector billed revenues actually recovered, as a percentage of the estimated costs for system operation.

Comments:

PA Consulting Group estimates that the improvement of collections seen at AED Telasi was offset by the deteriorated collections of other regional LDC's caused by the lack of progress with the Georgia Wholesale Electricity Market. A September 2000 tariff increase (an average nationwide increase of 5%) could have had a positive impact on revenue collection; however, after adjusting for annual inflation, a further deterioration of real revenues recovered appears to have occurred. According to the preliminary estimate of the IMF, inflation for 2000 will reach 8%.

This is an estimate subject to a considerable amount of variability based on presumed levels for full cost tariffs and investment needs of the system. There is, at present, no reliable accounting of total collections in the power sector.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A More Economically Efficient and Environmentally Sustainable Energy Sector

Objective ID: 114-015

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 15.1 Increased Private Sector Participation in the Energy Sector.

Indicator: Number of customers being served by a privatized electric distribution company.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of customers

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	340,000
1999	340,000	480,810
2000	340,000	480,810
2001	800,000	NA
2002	1,000,000	NA
2003	1,200,000	NA

Source:

Ministry of Fuel and Energy, the Georgian Wholesale Electricity Market, PA Consulting Group

Indicator/Description:

This indicator tracks the total number of electricity consumers (i.e., customer accounts) being served by privately owned and/or managed distribution companies in the Georgian power sector.

Comments:

The prior 1999 actual figure was adjusted due to improved customer data base information with corrections for duplicate and erroneous accounts and was revised from 512,300 to 480,810.

SO Text for SO: 114-022 Legal Systems That Better Support Implementation of Democratic Processes and Market Reform

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Objective ID: 114-022-01

Objective Name: Legal Systems that Better Support Implementation of Democratic Processes and Market Reform

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
60% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
40% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This Strategic Objective supports the overall Mission objective of assisting Georgia to lay a sound legal foundation on which to build a stable market economy and democratic governance. Empowering citizens through public awareness of their legal rights and supporting legal access mechanisms will enable them to pursue these rights. Increasing the capacity of legal institutions to implement and enforce better laws and regulations will lead to a more prosperous, market-oriented democracy. The Georgian public and potential investors will directly benefit from a transparent system of laws and strengthened courts capable of administering the rule of law (ROL), if the legal

system is better able to safeguard their rights as citizens. The themes of fostering government transparency and public awareness are woven throughout the three intermediate results (IRs), which are necessary to achieve the SO.

In the first year and a half of the strategy, USAID's programs have made progress toward achieving intermediate results. The parliamentary and presidential elections, however, worsened the political environment for continuing reform. Through minor adjustments in the program and quick response to targets of opportunity (as explained below), the SO has met expected outcomes.

Key Results:

Advancing judicial reform remains a key focus for ROL activities. In June 2000, USAID supported the first meeting of the Conference of Judges. As its first act, the Conference established Court Administrative and Judicial Disciplinary Committees. Support for the judicial qualification exams continued and exams were held in Fall 1999 and Spring 2000. Two key results were not reflected in last year's R4 indicators. The first concerns the implementation work for the Administrative Code, which went into force January 1, 2000. The Code, the first of its kind to be adopted in the FSU, establishes the processes and procedures for transparency and accountability in government operations. In particular, the Code contains a groundbreaking Freedom of Information (FOI) section. The public has begun to use FOI to access government documents to detect instances of self-dealing and corruption. A second key result reflects the performance of the NGO clinical programs, which have increased pro-bono legal representation of disadvantaged persons by 150 percent in one year.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID achieved good progress in providing improved access to justice (IR 2.2.1) by supporting public awareness activities that facilitate implementation of laws. In particular, the Georgian Young Lawyers Association (GYLA) undertook the following FOI activities: (1) conducted a train-the-trainers seminar for 25 attorneys from GYLA's regional offices; (2) the trainers then conducted workshops in 14 cities around the country for local government officials, NGOs, the media and the business community; and (3) established telephone hotlines for the public and the media to call with FOI questions.

Ten local NGOs received ROL grants to foster transparency and accountability in local governments. These NGOs are achieving results in combating local fiscal mismanagement by challenging questionable "official" expenses of government personnel and reaching agreement with these governments on having the responsible officials pay. In addition, a special grant was awarded to Transparency International/Georgia to support the Anti-corruption Working Group's public outreach activities, which included countrywide distribution of the Group's Anti-corruption report, media campaigns, focus group meetings in the regions and a survey. The results of the survey were published in the newspapers and were very critical of the government.

The increased availability of effective counsel is another important component for improving access to justice. Legal clinics operated by two legal advocacy NGOs, the Center for the Protection of Constitutional Rights and Article 42, provided practical experience for law students by delivering free legal consultations and handling cases for the indigent. In FY 2000, they resolved 154 cases, which represents over a 150 percent increase from the previous year. Approximately two-thirds of the cases are civil and one-third are criminal cases. In cases where citizens sued the state, approximately 80 percent of the cases were resolved in favor of the claimant.

USAID will continue to provide technical assistance for the development of a Law on the Bar, which could be adopted in early 2001 since the Council of Europe's accession requirements mandate passage of such a law. The draft law includes a provision requiring qualification exams for attorneys, which when implemented will help weed out incompetent attorneys and provide increased availability of effective counsel. USAID will provide assistance similar to the assistance provided for preparing and administering the judicial qualification exams.

Progress toward more effective, transparent and fair public and private legal institutions (IR 2.2.2) constituted the main focus in FY 2000. USAID continues to support the biannual judicial qualification exams, launched in May 1998. Approximately 83 percent of the 321 sitting judges have passed the exam and undergone a vetting process. As a result, better qualified judges are deciding cases. (This indicator, though at the IR level, best illustrates progress toward meeting the strategic objective). Of these qualified judges, 105 are women.

To further judicial reforms, USAID supported the first organizational meeting of the Conference of Judges in June 2000. The Conference, which includes all the Georgian judges, established a Court Administration Committee and a Judicial Disciplinary Committee. Both committees have good gender and regional balance. The extent to which a judiciary administers and disciplines itself, as opposed to the executive branch performing such functions, is a critical indicator of judicial independence. The Disciplinary Committee has met several times and has reprimanded 75 and removed five incompetent or corrupt judges. At its next meeting in Spring 2001, the Conference will consider passing a Judicial Ethics Code.

USAID supported the Judges of Georgia (JOG), a private judges' association. In FY 2000 the JOG became operational, opened an office and began providing services for its members (approximately 60% of the sitting judges). USAID provides technical assistance for institutional strengthening and limited financial support. The JOG has introduced membership dues and strict accounting procedures; thus, addressing the sustainability issue early in its existence. The association serves as an advocacy organization for judges and works to build a constituency for judicial reform. The GOG's inability to pay judges an adequate salary in a timely manner constitutes the most serious threat to judicial reform. The JOG has made this a priority issue.

The parliamentary strengthening activity under SO 2.3 has an important link with IR 2.2.2. For effective implementation of laws, the legislative branch needs to conduct oversight hearings of the executive branch. Such hearings examine how well a law is being implemented, the roadblocks to implementation and how to resolve such roadblocks. Technical assistance will continue to focus on training members of parliament to better understand and perform their oversight functions. In FY 2000, USAID provided equipment, software, firewalls and training for the management information. Consequently, the public now has access to parliament's legal database. The web site received 1500 hits in FY 2000.

In October 2000, a leading advocate of legal reform was appointed Minister of Justice. Upon taking office, the new minister launched wide-ranging reforms at the Ministry. USAID reprogramed funds and responded immediately to the Minister's request for assistance by conducting an information technology assessment and an organizational assessment of the MOJ, which produced recommendations on how to minimize corruption. In addition, a Freedom of Information Office was established at the Ministry with a hotline, which all civil servants can call for advice on how to implement FOI.

IR 2.2.3, which calls for passing or amending laws and promulgating regulations that promote democratic processes and market reform, made little progress in FY 2000. Parliamentary elections in November 1999 drastically changed the composition of parliament and adversely impacted the activities of what had been one of the most legislatively active parliaments in Eurasia. Despite targeted technical assistance, a Law on the Bar and the Constitutional Court's rules of procedure failed to pass. The parliamentary bureau noted at its last session that the number of its legislative initiatives was extremely low last year. However, amendments to the Administrative Code passed in February 2001 and normative acts establishing the Administrative Code Advisory Board and the Anti-corruption Working Group were issued in FY 2000.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In FY 2001 the SO Team intends to develop new indicators and refine its performance monitoring plan to better reflect the achievements towards the intermediate results and the strategic objective. Particular attention will be paid toward developing indicators that reflect transparency. The new ROL contract is expected to be awarded in Spring 2001 and will focus on the implementation of the Administrative Code and broaden the scope of public awareness activities. The SO Team also plans to make adjustments in the results' framework within the Strategic Objective.

Other Donor Programs:

Key donors working towards this strategic objective along with USAID include the World Bank, EU, OSGF (Soros), GTZ, UNDP and the Council of Europe. The World Bank has the lead in providing assistance for court administration and case processing. The EU, Soros and the World Bank support judicial training programs. UNDP provides assistance to the Ombudswoman and Parliament's anti-corruption committee.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID-sponsored activities are implemented by the American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI), and the IRIS Center at the University of Maryland / AMEX International, Inc., the Eurasia Foundation, and the Academy for Educational Development.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Legal Systems That Better Support Implementation of Democratic Processes and Market Reform

Objective ID: 114-022

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 2.2.3 Policies, Laws, and Regulations Promoting Democratic Processes and Market Reform Established

Indicator: Selected laws enacted or amended and regulations promulgated

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number(annual)

Year	Planned	Actual
2003	6	
1998	13	11
1999 (B)	5	4
2000	5	3
2001	8	NA
2002	10	NA
2003	6	NA

Source:

Georgian Parliament, AMEX Int'l

Indicator/Description:

The selected laws and regulations have been identified as key to advancing the Georgian legal reform agenda in terms of civil and economic rights.

Comments:

After the last year's R4 report, USAID had not planned to report on the number of laws passed in future R4 reports and planned to develop new indicators, since many reform laws had already been passed. Most of Georgia's legal framework is now in place. But, now that the Georgians have had an opportunity to work with the new legal framework, they are beginning to see flaws in the laws, such as vagueness, inconsistencies and impossible mandates. Future USAID assistance will entail providing technical assistance for amending major laws and promulgating implementing regulations for select reform laws. On January 1, 2000 the Administrative Code went into force, consequently there will be an increased focus on regulations.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Legal Systems That Better Support Implementation of Democratic Processes and Market Reform

Objective ID: 114-022

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 2.2.2 Effective, Transparent, and Fair Public and Private Legal Sector Institutions

Indicator: Percent of judicial appointments in accord with objective merit-based criteria

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative %

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	0	0
1999 (B)	50%	77%
2000	82%	83%
2001	87%	NA
2002	92%	NA
2003	97%	NA

Source:

Georgian Council of Justice

Indicator/Description:

Proportion of judicial appointments based on the judicial qualification exams and vetting processes in relation to the total number of judges on the Courts of General Jurisdiction.

Comments:

(1) This indicator description has been modified to more accurately reflect meaningful progress. There had been four exams prior to May 1999, when the bulk of the new appointments were made, that produced a large pool of qualified applicants. The exams are now on a regular schedule of twice a year and the applicant pool will not be as large.

(2) At this early stage of implementation of SO 2.2, USAID's principle focus has been on judicial reform, although transparency and accountability of government operations (e.g. implementation of Administrative Code) have recently become a priority.

Consequently, the Mission has selected this indicator as the one that, at present, best illustrates progress towards attaining the SO.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Legal Systems That Better Support Implementation of Democratic Processes and Market Reform

Objective ID: 114-022

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 2.2.1.2. Increased Availability of Effective Counsel

Indicator: Number of attorneys that pass bar examination

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	0	NA
2001	70	NA
2002	100	NA
2003	150	NA

Source:

Georgian Young Lawyers Association, Parliament's Legal Reform Committee and ABA/CEELI

Indicator/Description:

The number of lawyer's passing a bar examination will indicate improvement in citizens' access to effective legal counsel.

Comments:

This indicator is based on the assumption that the Georgian Parliament will pass a Law on the Bar in 2000 and that the law will require practicing attorneys to pass a bar examination. There are between 1200 and 1500 attorneys practicing in Georgia.

SO Text for SO: 114-023 More Efficient and Responsive Local Governance

Country/Organization: USAID Georgia

Objective ID: 114-023

Objective Name: More Efficient and Responsive Local Governance

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
7% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
18% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
38% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
30% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
7% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The development of effective local governance is critical to USAID's efforts to foster democracy and economic development in Georgia. SO 2.3's emphasizes local political and economic decision-making in the regions outside of Tbilisi, responding to citizens' needs and priorities for services and laying the foundation for USAID's assistance for the coming municipal elections (October, 2001). This objective supports regional self-government initiatives, combined with promoting vibrant civil society, a free and independent press, and continued assistance for political processes. Georgians will directly benefit from efforts that empower them to more effectively demand accountability, as well as enabling local governments to meet the needs of its constituents. Because this SO focuses

on decentralization of services, it also supports the objectives and builds on activities of SOs 1.3 (Private Sector) and 3.1 (Reduced Human Suffering).

SO 2.3 is currently undergoing assessment and review in the process of finalizing the Performance Monitoring Plan. An SO-level indicator will be identified during this time. Indicators for intermediate results (IRs) may change during the next R4 reporting cycle to reflect the new PMP.

Key Results:

In FY 2000, activities dramatically expanded to the regions of Georgia. This regional focus has promoted transparency, accountability, and participatory governance at the local level. A Citizens' Advisory Committee (CAC) is now active in eight cities, advocating for such services as road repair. In some cases, CACs have contributed to opening major investigations into corruption by local officials.

Yet government has been slow to respond. USAID anticipated that with the adoption of the Freedom of Information (FOI) section of the Administrative Code, government would be more responsive to requests made for public information. Although the Administrative Code went into force in January 2000, local governments did not readily respond to citizen requests. This can be attributed to a lack of understanding of the FOI Act on the part of both citizens and authorities. Citizens do not yet fully understand that they have these rights, and local governments do not know that they are obliged to fulfill requests for information.

This focus on regional development is also reflected in the NGO sector. The Horizonti Foundation opened regional offices in Telavi and Akhaltsikhe. This regional focus fosters a greater capacity to meet constituent needs in underserved areas of the country. For example, after receiving a grant from Horizonti, a small NGO in Guria, established a health center to augment declining government assistance for five remote communities. After completing the grant, the NGO mobilized the community to continue the activity. As a result, each household has been contributing 80 tetri (40 US cents) monthly to sustain this medical service.

Yet with these successes also come increased challenges. This is reflected in the NGO Sustainability Index, which actually fell from 3.8 in 1999 to 4.1 in 2000. This decrease can primarily be attributed to a decrease in financial viability and organizational capacity, measures which largely depend on NGO activity over time. Hence, newer NGOs will initially rank lower on these scores, pulling the entire measure down. It is expected that these measures will improve as regional NGOs mature.

Both in Tbilisi and in the regions, media and NGOs have successfully collaborated on areas of mutual concern. Media specialists in the regions have unified efforts and resources to survive and target their audiences and advertisers more intensively. Independent television stations have significantly improved the quality of news coverage provided to local communities, as noted by Internews' Impact Assessment. News reporting itself has significantly increased and is now above targeted levels, with an increase of nearly 20 percent in one year (as evidenced by the reported indicator). Moreover, the South Caucasus partnership programs have also grown in number and sophistication.

Performance and Prospects:

USAID has now launched the Local Governance Reform Initiative, which will provide intensive assistance to five major cities in Georgia in FY 2001. In FY 2000, USAID continued its efforts to strengthen the Councils Association of Georgia (CAG), which has grown beyond Tbilisi and established branches in the nine regions of the country, representing more than 10,000 local council members throughout Georgia. With technical assistance from USAID, both parliament and the chancellery are actively participating in efforts to draft a new Organic Law on Local Self-Governance, which will define structure, functions, property and financial responsibilities of local authorities. In addition, USAID is providing technical support to parliament in collaborating with the NGO sector to draft Georgia's first Unified Election Code. Both of these key pieces of legislation are expected to be adopted by parliament prior to the coming municipal elections.

Adopting a regional focus in media programs has resulted in important gains for broadcasters. Independent television stations have now created networks, and are operating with funds collected from member stations and advertising revenue. Georgian regions now make up nearly 30 percent of the advertising market--a significant improvement from the past, when Tbilisi took up to 90 percent of the money spent on advertising.

USAID's assistance to print media has also focused on improving reporting skills, making newspapers profitable, building a journalism association, and advancing ethics in journalism at both the national and local level. One result of these efforts is demonstrated in Kutaisi, where journalists created an independent union. Following training on journalistic ethics, one Georgian newspaper published the newspaper's code of ethics on its front page.

The number of partnerships among NGOs and federal government and local governments has also increased. In addition to Citizens' Advisory Councils at the local levels, the national government is also actively partnering with NGOs. Recognizing that NGOs form necessary constituents for reform, the Ministry of Justice has established Georgia's first citizen oversight council, which is charged with such diverse tasks as helping to monitor the human rights situation in prisons to ensuring the transparency of MOJ budgets.

In FY 2001, USAID will implement the Local Governance Reform Initiative in five key Georgian cities: Poti, Mshkheta, Lagodekhi, Ozurgeti, and Zestaponi. Activities will include finalizing the baseline assessment (the first comprehensive document that carefully examines the constraints and opportunities for local governance in Georgia); increasing citizen participation in local governance; strengthening partnerships between local governments and the private sector; and building local government's capacity to respond to the needs of constituents, particularly with regard to service delivery.

Also in FY 2001, programmatic activities of SO 2.3 partners will focus on the reforms needed to pave the way for improved municipal elections and performance of local governments (i.e., the Unified Election Code and the Organic Law on Local Self-Governance). Election support and assistance will include a major focus on youth; technical assistance to the Central Election Commission and the District Election Commissions; voter education and "get out the vote" campaigns; creative use of the media; political party strengthening; support for women in political processes (including training for female candidates); and NGO advocacy campaigns.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In FY01, in response to Bureau guidance, the Mission will undertake an in-depth assessment of SO 2.3, with a focus on civil society, media, and political processes. The Performance Monitoring Plan will be finalized using the results of this assessment.

Other Donor Programs:

Several other donors have launched programs in local governance. The World Bank, TACIS, The British Know-How Fund, and Soros have begun activities in many areas of Georgia. Other USAID partners, such as Eurasia, have also started to support reforms in local governance. USAID continues to coordinate efforts not only to avoid duplication, but also to catalyze activities in the field.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Urban Institute, National Democratic Institute, International Republican Institute, International Foundation for Election Systems, Initiative for Social Action and Renewal in Eurasia, Internews, and the International Center For Journalists.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More Efficient and Responsive Local Government
 Objective ID: 114-023
 Approved: No Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia
 Result Name: 2.3.1.2 Increased Representation of Constituent Needs
 Indicator: NGO sustainability
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: NGO Sustainability Index

Year	Planned	Actual
2002	2-2.5	NA
2003	2-2.5	NA
1998	N/A	3.6
1999	2-2.5	3.8
2000	2-2.5	4.1
2001	2-2.5	NA
2001	2-2.5	NA
2002	2-2.5	NA
2003	2-2.5	NA

Source:
 Panel of NGO Experts

Indicator/Description:
 Several aspects of NGO sustainability are analyzed including: the legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy;service provision; infrastructure; and public image. NGOs are rated on a scale of 1-7 with 1 representing the most favorable conditions and highest level of development of NGOs. Based on those ratings, the level of NGO development in Georgia falls in mid-transition level.

Comments:
 The NGO Sustainability Index reflects a fall from 3.8 in 1999 to 4.1 in 2000; which is the second decrease of this measure in two years. This decrease can primarily attributed to a decrease in financial viability and organizational capacity, measures which largely depend on NGO activity over time. Hence, newer NGOs will initially rank lower on these scores, pulling the entire measure down. It is expected that these measures will improve as regional NGOs mature.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More Efficient and Responsive Local Government

Objective ID: 114-023

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 2.3.1.1 Increased Availability and Access to Different Sources of Objective Information.

Indicator: Number of minutes devoted to news programs on a weekly basis by selected independent television stations.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of minutes

Year	Planned	Actual
1998(B)	NA	420
1999	580	605
2000	585	700
2001	600	NA
2002	630	NA
2003	650	NA
2001	600	NA
2002	630	NA
2003	650	NA

Source:

Internews

Indicator/Description:

Daily and weekly news programs produced by independent, non-state funded television stations. "Selected" refers to independent stations targeted for assistance.

Comments:

FY 2001 and 2002 targets for this indicator will be adjusted when the PMP undergoes revision.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More Efficient and Responsive Local Government

Objective ID: 114-023

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 2.3.1.1 Increased Availability and Access to Different Sources of Objective News

Indicator: Percent of responses from government to requests made for public information.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	05
2000	20%	5%
2001	25%	NA
2002	35%	NA
2003	40%	NA

Source:

ISFED poll

Indicator/Description:

This Indicator measures increasing responsiveness of local gov. and progress by local gov. in implementing the FOI section of the Administrative Code. The FOI section directly increases the access of citizens to public information, and the availability of public information. The 1999 baseline data are from requests made by ISFED members from all regions of the country for information relating to budget allocations, budget disbursements, and criteria for budget allocations. Requests were made to local gov. departments of finance, health, etc. The survey will be repeated each year.

Comments:

SO Text for SO: 114-031 Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus - Georgia

Objective ID: 114-031

Objective Name: Reduced human suffering in targeted communities

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
10% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
20% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
5% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
10% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
10% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
45% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Since achieving independence in 1991, Georgia has faced many conflicts on its territory that have led to approximately 300,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). A weak central government provides a completely inadequate safety net for the vulnerable part of the population. Job creation and real income growth have not been realized. Over 50 percent of the population resides under the poverty line. Extreme economic stress limits access to health care and leads to minimum living standards, which alienate the public from the reform process. Notably, maternal mortality has increased alarmingly in the past eight years. This Strategic Objective aims to reduce human suffering in targeted communities by helping to meet basic human needs and by promoting self-reliance in communities. Activities under this SO address the underpinnings of conflict by meeting urgent needs and building

capacity for vulnerable communities to meet their own needs over the longer term. This approach to reducing human suffering is central in supporting the U.S. foreign policy objective of promoting political and social stability.

Key Results:

USAID met urgent basic human needs for approximately 118,689 IDPs and other vulnerable households (over 458,000 individuals). In addition, 186 community groups were organized and 113 community projects were implemented. The average community contribution per project was 26%, which is six percentage points higher than planned. Last year's R4 planned that 20 community projects would be completed in FY2000. That figure was based on estimates before new activities had begun to produce results. The targets for the remainder of the strategy period for this indicator have been adjusted upward to reflect higher output than originally anticipated.

Two SO-level indicators underscore a continuing need for targeted humanitarian and development assistance in Georgia: poverty levels and immunization rates. The percentage of Georgians living below the official subsistence-level poverty line fell to 50.93 percent by the end of FY 2000 (down from 51.18 percent in 1999). This SO-level proxy indicator was adjusted to selected target regions where SO 3.1 activities are implemented, rather than using the countrywide statistics as in the previous R4. Next year, three more regions will be added as SO 3.1 activities expand geographically. For FY 2000, the average poverty rates of persons living below the poverty line in the three target regions (Imereti, Guria, and Samegrelo) was 48.52%. This is a marginal improvement from FY 1999 when the rate below the official poverty line for these regions was 50.61%. According to UNICEF, overall child immunization coverage was 79.7 percent for the year 2000, though the USAID target was 90 percent.

Performance and Prospects:

During FY 2000, USAID assistance met urgent human needs and contributed to the political and social stabilization of Georgia, allowing the GOG to continue democratic and economic reforms. As part of USAID's conflict prevention and mitigation program, 5,310 IDP and other vulnerable youth affected by the Abkhazia conflict were provided with opportunities for psychosocial rehabilitation through three Youth Houses. In addition, conflict management and prevention training was provided to 21 Abkhaz and Georgian Youth Leadership Groups – a total of 250 Abkhaz and 250 Georgian teenagers were trained, 54 of whom attended a conflict resolution/prevention camp in the U.S.

3.1.1. Urgent Needs Met During Crisis

By the end of the fiscal year, USAID fielded an integrated package of programs to respond to a severe drought. By the end of October 2000, 37,787 affected households had received drought assistance in the form of special credit packages for commercial farmers; distribution of wheat seed, diesel fuel and planting cash for subsistence farmers; and a soup kitchen for pensioners in the worst-hit district. The hard-hit and ethnically charged region of Samtskhe-Javakheti region was included in the response package, which helped promote stability in that region. During the five winter months, 104,710 of the most vulnerable households, 22 institutions, and nine collective centers for IDPs in 59 subregions plus Tbilisi received \$5 million in subsidies to cover their electricity costs. This program was integrated with other USAID programs under SO 1.5, which support privatization and other reforms in the energy sector. Relief programs rehabilitated forty-eight IDP collective centers (considered to be major health hazards), benefiting over 12,000 households, and fed 7,000 isolated pensioners five times a week in cities outside of Tbilisi. As a gesture to assist the on-going peace process for the region of South Ossetia, USAID assisted 918 vulnerable persons as part of a multi-donor emergency winter response program.

IR 3.1.2 Vulnerable Communities are better able to meet their own needs

Health activities are an integral part of the USAID/Caucasus program to achieve this intermediate result. Overall health goals are to improve quality of life and reduce morbidity of the Georgian population.

The Health Partnerships Program worked in four areas: primary health care, women's health, infection control, and health management education. The five Georgian/US partnerships opened a blood bank, receiving 105 blood donations and processing 225 blood products for patients needing transfusions. A Women's Wellness Center served 1,211 women, offering breast cancer screening and family planning services. In addition, there were partnerships in primary care, infection control, and health management education. The primary impact to date has been the strengthening of professional support for a focus on primary health care as a means of improving health services.

UNICEF supported two areas in FY 2000: 1) An Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) & Control of Vaccine Preventable Diseases. The overall immunization level for 2000 was 79.7%, with 85% coverage for diphtheria and polio, for a total beneficiary group of 186,007 children under five; 2) The Iodine Deficiency Disorders project provided iodized oil capsules to 160,000 under-16 children, covering 88% of the target group.

The JHU Population Communication Services (PCS) held a “Care for Each Other” mass media campaign that promoted modern contraceptives and family planning services, increasing attendance at family planning clinics by more than 200%. The campaign hotline received more than 400 calls per month. Over 1,000 persons have already attended thirty community mobilization events conducted by participating doctors.

Social transition activities under this IR assisted 47,140 vulnerable households (approximately 202,167 individuals) over the reporting year, with 109,513 female beneficiaries. Of this amount, 13,664 vulnerable households (approximately 54,656 individuals) met their own basic needs through a combination of agricultural programs and micro-credit programs (601 loans). Of the loan clients, approximately 44% were male and 56% were female. Over 580 vulnerable persons obtained access to jobs (defined as 20 hours or more per week). Moreover, with local Georgian partner organizations and communities, 110 community micro-projects benefiting 27,900 households (approximately 111,600 individuals) were completed.

USAID’s priority under this SO in FY 2001 will be to focus on capacity building within targeted communities so that they will become more self-sufficient. To this end, USAID recently launched the Georgia Community Mobilization Initiative (GCMi), which seeks to build the capacity of targeted impoverished communities to meet their own needs. The International Rescue Committee’s Self-Reliance Program continues to work towards improving economic opportunities for vulnerable populations in Western Georgia, while the Georgia Assistance Initiative (GAI) assists communities in addressing priority needs in shelter, basic infrastructure rehabilitation, income generation, and health.

IR 3.1.3.

Cross-Cutting IR Vulnerable Groups are Identified: In FY 1999, GWHAP developed a database of vulnerable households. A vulnerability index, “the Counterpart International Vulnerability Index for Georgia (CIVIG)”, rated each of the 300,000 households in the database, prioritizing those most in need of humanitarian assistance. In FY 2000, this activity was enlarged to include the entire pension-eligible population. This activity was part of the GOG’s anti-corruption program, aiming at removing duplicate names and ineligible persons from the pension roles. In FY 2000, IFRC completed the first-ever, countrywide (excluding Abkhazia) vulnerability assessment of IDPs living in collective centers. The data and findings have been shared with the GOG and the international community in an effort to identify those IDPs who are the most vulnerable in order to better target international and GOG assistance efforts. Activities funded under this IR were completed by the end of January 2001. Based upon reaching the milestones called for in the PMP, this IR is being closed out.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The longer-term effect of the year’s drought in Georgia will be monitored. Depending on precipitation, additional response could be necessary in the summer of 2001. In this eventuality, ongoing activities would be adjusted, but additional resources likely would be needed. The Mission is engaged in a review to determine priority health issues under the SO 3.1 strategy. It appears probable that a new IR could be added under SO 3.1 to better support attainment of the SO and to capture the full range of results being achieved by the health portfolio. A community-based public works program (e.g., small roads, roads repair, small-scale irrigation systems, etc.) is being considered for late FY 2001 or 2002.

Other Donor Programs:

Although the USG was successful in mobilizing multi-donor response to the 2000 drought, there is considerable donor fatigue in responding to more transitional needs. Other USG agencies contribute to this strategic objective: US Department of State (S/NIS/C and PRM), DOD (humanitarian assistance), and USDA. Other donors include UN Agencies (UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, FAO UNICEF, and WHO), the International Red Cross movement (ICRC and IFRC) the World Bank, The European Community Humanitarian Organization (ECHO), and bilateral donors such as the UK, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Turkey, and Japan.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

IFRC, AIHA, UNICEF, Johns Hopkins University, MSH, PSI, Counterpart International, The Salvation Army, SCF, IRC, UMCOR, PA Consulting, MCI, and CARE International.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Reduced human suffering in targeted communities

Objective ID: 114-031

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus-Georgia

Result Name: 3.1 Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities

Indicator: Number of people living above the poverty line in the regions with targeted communities-Guria

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average percentage per targeted region

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	49.15%
2000	49.15%	46.3%
2001	49.15%	NA
2002	49.15%	NA
2003	49.15%	NA

Source:

official reports of State Department of Statistics of Georgia

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is used as a proxy for "reduced suffering". It measures the relative number of people living above the official poverty line in regions where USAID-funded activities are implemented.

Specific measure is: " average percentage of four quarters of fiscal year."

Comments:

The planned percentage is kept the same as the actual percentage in FY 1999, which means that during the coming years USAID will try to prevent the further falling of the three regions' populations below the official poverty line, hence contributing to preserving the current level of social stability.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Reduced human suffering in targeted communities

Objective ID: 114-031

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus-Georgia

Result Name: 3.1 Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities

Indicator: Number of people living above the poverty line in the regions with targeted communities-Guria

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average percentage per targeted region

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	49.15%
2000	49.15%	46.3%
2001	49.15%	NA
2002	49.15%	NA
2003	49.15%	NA

Source:

official reports of State Department of Statistics of Georgia

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is used as a proxy for "reduced suffering". It measures the relative number of people living above the official poverty line in regions where USAID-funded activities are implemented.

Specific measure is: " average percentage of four quarters of fiscal year."

Comments:

The planned percentage is kept the same as the actual percentage in FY 1999, which means that during the coming years USAID will try to prevent the further falling of the three regions' populations below the official poverty line, hence contributing to preserving the current level of social stability.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities

Objective ID: 114-031

Approved: No Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 3.1.2 Vulnerable Communities Better Able to Meet Own Needs

Indicator: Number of community projects completed

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
2003	300	
1999 (B)	20	20
2000	20	113
2001	250	NA
2002	300	NA
2002	300	NA
2003	300	NA
2003	300	NA

Source:

Reports from implementing partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator measures the number of projects carried through to completion by community action teams or other local groups organized through USAID-funded community mobilization and development activities.

Comments:

Targets have been revised subsequent to start up of two new Georgia Community Mobilization Initiatives (GCMI).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities

Objective ID: 114-031

Approved: No Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 3.1.2.1 Increased Capacity to Deliver Health and Other Services

Indicator: Overall immunization coverage

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Measured in percent coverage

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	90%	76.8%
2000	90%	79.7%
2001	90%	NA
2002	90%	NA
2003	90%	NA

Source:

UNICEF/ MOH/NCDC

Indicator/Description:

Indicator measures the immunization rates of children under-5 for overall coverage. This indicator demonstrates the ability of health services to deliver vital immunizations. This ability is a direct outcome the UNICEF/WHO Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) sponsored by USAID and other donors.

Comments:

Though the World Summit goal of 90% for full immunization coverage was not met, a high level of immunization coverage (up to 90%) against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, and tuberculosis has been maintained.

Targets are based on those agreed upon at the World Summit and are based on the assumption that MOH will continue to lack resources to assume full immunization costs. Currently the goal of achieving the self-sustainability in vaccine supply is set for the year 2005.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities

Objective ID: 114-031

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia

Result Name: 3.1.2.2 More Active Participation of Vulnerable Groups in the Economy

Indicator: Jobs created-Agriculture

Disaggregated By: Sector

Unit of Measure: Number (Annual)

Year	Planned	Actual
2002		
2003		
1999 (B)	NA	0
2000	500	7453
2001	1250	NA
2002	NA	NA

Source:

Reports from implementing partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator measures number of jobs that are created as a direct result of USAID-funded activities under this IR.

Comments:

Targets assume that certain grantees will receive continued funding from USAID. Targets have been revised due to the completion of the first year of the GAI. The number of jobs created were disaggregated into a) agricultural related employment: within agriculture most of these employment positions represent a change from part-time to full-time (due to improved inputs) and not new employment; and b) MSME activities creating occasional or part to full time employment.

The targets for 2002 and beyond will be set in FY 2001.

The set of definitions and criteria established to determine employment in agriculture used are: 1) the number of households (HHs) that receive land for the first time and start producing food (either for HH consumption or sale), 2) the number of HHs that have land but just started producing food since they previously lacked necessary inputs; 3) the number of HHs that started selling a portion of their produce at the market that had previously consumed all HH production; 4) the number of people who are "hired" by a HH to help in some aspect of food production, harvesting, or processing; 5) the number of individuals who leave other employment (e.g. state employee) to work primarily in HH production.

For micro-small and medium enterprise development, employment definitions include measures of occasional, part-time and full-time employment. Occasional includes people who are hired for short periods of time (e.g., through the summer) working a different number of hours each day/week. Part-time includes people who are hired for a "longer" period of time to work less than 40 hours per week. Full-time employment includes people who have employment (whether hired or self-employed) that is "long-term" and work 40 or more hours per week.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities

Objective ID: 114-031

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus-Georgia

Result Name: 3.1.2.2 More Active Participation of Vulnerable Groups in the Economy

Indicator: Jobs created-MSME

Disaggregated By: Sector

Unit of Measure: Number (Annual)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	639
2000	725	594
2001	750	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003	139,000	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA

Source:

Reports from implementing partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator measures number of jobs that are created as a direct result of USAID-funded activities under this IR.

Comments:

Targets assume that certain grantees will receive continued funding from USAID. Targets have been revised due to the completion of the first year of the GAI. The number of jobs created were disaggregated into a) agricultural related employment: within agriculture most of these employment positions represent a change from part-time to full-time (due to improved inputs) and not new employment; and b) MSME activities creating occasional or part to full time employment.

The targets for 2002 and beyond will be set in FY 2001.

The set of definitions and criteria established to determine employment in agriculture used are: 1) the number of households (HHs) that receive land for the first time and start producing food (either for HH consumption or sale), 2) the number of HHs that have land but just started producing food since they previously lacked necessary inputs; 3) the number of HHs that started selling a portion of their produce at the market that had previously consumed all HH production; 4) the number of people who are "hired" by a HH to help in some aspect of food production, harvesting, or processing; 5) the number of individuals who leave other employment (e.g. state employee) to work primarily in HH production.

For micro-small and medium enterprise development, employment definitions include measures of occasional, part-time and full-time employment. Occasional includes people who are hired for short periods of time (e.g., through the summer) working a different number of hours each day/week. Part-time includes people who are hired for a "longer" period of time to work less than 40 hours per week. Full-time employment includes people who have employment (whether hired or self-employed) that is "long-term" and work 40 or more hours per week.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities

Objective ID: 114-031

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus-Georgia

Result Name: 3.1.2.1 Increased Capacity to Deliver Health and Other Services

Indicator: Community contribution to selected projects

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average contribution per project measured by percentage of contribution (i.e., total of monetized contributions divided by total value of projects).

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	NA*
2000	20%	26.3%
2001	20%	NA
2002	25%	NA
2003	25%	NA

Source:

Reports from implementing partners

Indicator/Description:

For USAID-funded activities with a community mobilization and development focus, this indicator measures the relative and absolute value of community contributions of cash, material, and labor.

Comments:

Communities must provide at least 20% to qualify for USAID funding. Contributors may be public agencies, NGOs, enterprises, or private individuals or groups.

*Although previous USAID-sponsored community projects have received community contributions, data on the value of these contributions was not collected.

Targets are set for "average percentage per project" only, because these activities emphasize the relative size of community contributions over the absolute value.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities

Objective ID: 114-031

Approved: No

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus-Georgia

Result Name: 3.1 Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities

Indicator: Number of people living above the poverty line in the regions with targeted communities-Imereti

Disaggregated By: Region

Unit of Measure: Average percentage per targeted region

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	NA	43.17%
2000	NA	48.12%
2001	43.17%	NA
2002	43.17%	NA
2003	43.17%	NA

Source:

Official reports of State Department of Statistics of Georgia

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is used as a proxy for "reduced suffering". It measures the relative number of people living above the poverty line in regions where USAID-funded activities are implemented (Imereti, Guria, Samegrelo).

Specific measure is: "average percentage of four quarters of a fiscal year per region".

Comments:

The planned percentage is kept the same as the actual percentage in FY 1999, which means that during the coming years USAID will try to prevent the further falling of the three regions' populations below the official poverty line, hence contributing to preserving the current level of social stability.

SO Text for SO: 114-241 Special Initiatives - Targeted Privatization

Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus-Georgia

Objective ID: 114-241-01

Objective Name: Special Initiatives - Targeted Privatization

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

60% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
40% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

Summary of the SO:

This Special Initiative focuses on the privatization of the telecommunication sector and targeted large enterprises. The objective of these activities is three-fold: a) successful initiatives in privatization will create a more attractive overall investment environment; b) placing important but declining elements of the nation's infrastructure in private hands will improve management, help attract international investment and promote national economic growth; and c) privatization of these assets by means of a competitive tendering process will signal, both to the Georgian people and international community, Georgia's intention to allocate resources by means of a competitive market economy.

Key Results:

In FY 2000 USAID-funded assistance resulted in modest progress in the privatization of Tier 1 companies as defined by the World Bank. Twelve from this group of enterprises have been privatized and final decision has been made on the privatization of eight more. The team also concluded privatization of about 25 "non-Tier 1" companies.

The Georgian National Communications Commission has been established and started functioning as a regulatory body in the telecommunication sector. Key legislation, such as amendments to the Law on Communications, has been adopted, setting a favorable environment for privatization of the remaining telecom assets.

Performance and Prospects:

Enterprise Privatization: USAID is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of State Property Management (MSPM) to support the privatization of strategic state-owned enterprises. Specifically the assistance will: (a) help the MSPM meet World Bank conditionality targets for the release of the next tranche of funds from a structural adjustment loan; (b) improve MSPM capability to tender viable firms; and (c) provide MSPM with skills for restructuring or liquidating large non-viable firms. This assistance will help the MSPM 1) to find buyers for viable firms that are interested in long-term investment and have the resources to improve performance and 2) to restructure or liquidate firms that cannot survive in their present state. Following the 'learn-while-doing' training employed in this project, MSPM personnel have been provided with the skills necessary to identify potentially viable firms, undertake pre-privatization carve-ups where needed, and prepare and package the required analyses for tender to potential investors. While the number of actual privatized enterprises to date is less than planned, a formal decision for privatizing the remaining enterprises has been made and investment presentations have been prepared. It is expected that all 20 enterprises will be privatized before the end of FY 2001.

Telecommunications: USAID is providing support for a transparent tendering process of Georgia's telecommunication companies that will be conducted by an international advisory consortium led by Commerzbank and a tender evaluation committee composed of Government of Georgia and donor representatives. The key goal of this project is to privatize the telecommunications companies in a manner that will attract investment and assure that the GOG's long-term development objectives are realized. In coordination with the World Bank, a USAID team of telecommunications experts worked with the Parliament of Georgia and the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications to assist in the development of: (a) a strategy for telecom privatization; (b) the enabling legislation; and (c) a regulatory framework. In May 2000, the regulatory commission for communication was established, six months beyond the date required by law. In the current and final phase, USAID is aiding the institutional development of Georgian National Communications Commission (GNCC). USAID's assistance is directed at supporting GNCC's institutional capacity by: (a) training commissioners and staff in issues pertaining to telecom regulation and (b) providing policy recommendations, legal advisory support for drafting of telecom policy and legislation, financial advisory support in areas pertaining to regulatory accounting, and technical support in the area of spectrum utilization, frequency management and regulation. The target for this activity was not reached by the end of the reporting period mainly due to the delay in establishing the regulatory commission. However, subsequent actions have gotten the activity back on track -- 1) draft amendments to the Law on Telecommunication addressing the universal access obligations and broadcasting (as part of licensing regulation) have been prepared and await for hearing/approval of the Parliament in April and 2) the tender to privatize Georgia's Telecomm assets has been announced.

USAID also assists in public education activities to increase public's general understanding of the costs/benefits of privatization.

While USAID interventions are modest in scope, it is expected that successful privatization of the telecom sector and several large enterprises will continue to encourage further privatization of strategic enterprises in other sectors of the country, such as energy, transportation and the ports. By introducing and reinforcing transparent tendering procedures, public confidence in the process of transferring state assets to private ownership will be enhanced. Finally, shifting state assets to private hands and establishing, where appropriate, independent regulatory bodies, greater efficiency, economy and transparency should emerge to Georgia's overall benefit.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

No adjustments are planned. Both activities will close out in FY 2001.

Other Donor Programs:

In privatization, the World Bank and EU have in the past provided support to the MSPM, but at this point USAID is the only donor active in general privatization support. In telecommunications, the World Bank and EBRD are coordinating with USAID to provide a comprehensive program of assistance for telecom privatization. The World Bank is supporting the GOG to develop its telecom policy and is funding an investment advisor to conduct the international tender.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Support for the MSPM is being provided through Barents Group, LLC. Support for telecom privatization is being provided through IBTCI, Inc.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Special Initiatives: Targeted Privatization Activities
 Objective ID: 114-241
 Approved: No Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia
 Result Name: SO 4.1 Special Initiatives-Targeted Privatization
 Indicator: Number of Targeted Enterprises Privatized
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	20	12
2001	8	
2002		
2003		
1999 (B)	N/A	1

Source:
 Barents Group-PSP Project Report

Indicator/Description:
 Enterprises defined as Tier 1 in World Bank SAC III conditionality

Comments:

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Special Initiatives: Targeted Privatization Activities
 Objective ID: 114-241
 Approved: No Country/Organization: USAID/Caucasus- Georgia
 Result Name: SO 4.1 Special Initiative-Targeted Privatization Activities
 Indicator: Number of telecom privatization pre-requisite actions/steps completed
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)		1
2000	7	4
2001	3	
2002		
2003		

Source:
 IBTCI-project report

Indicator/Description:
 For 1999-new communications law adopted
 For 2000-regulatory commission established;
 commission's key positions staffed;
 regulations adopted on: tariffs, interconnections;
 For 2001-regulations adopted on:universal access, licensing;
 tender announced

Comments:

Part III: Resource Request

Program Priorities and Budget

One year into implementing the strategic plan, resources and programs are falling in line. Four new large, multi-year efforts are leading the way to addressing the needs of people outside Tbilisi. Though we do intend to stay engaged in key policy reform programs, such as, fiscal reform, energy sector restructuring, among others, support for national government programs represents a shrinking pie – from approximately 31 percent of program resources in FY 2001 to 23 percent by 2003 -- as more resources are directed toward community-based programs and enterprise development. In FY 2001, the Mission will put into place a system for monitoring and coordinating our work in communities. It will help us to target where we likely will concentrate resources (both program and management) in the future.

Proposed funding for FY 2002 will constrain our ability to start a new public works program, an activity vital to communities and directly supportive of the Mission's strategy. We expect to make an appeal early on in FY 2002 for an additional allocation of funds from the S/NIS Coordinator's performance funds. In order to meet funding requirements (mortgage and start-up costs) of the portfolio as a whole, projected pipeline was reduced to eight months.

However, in FY 2003, when the projected OYB tumbles to \$46 MN, a decline of \$8 MN from the prior year, the Mission will be forced to reduce its support for national government reforms, with funding declining in fiscal, banking, and energy sector reform. This decision will be revisited next year when we have a better sense of funding levels for FY 2003 and when we are better able to assess progress of policy reform programs.

B. Operating Request and Workforce Request

Introduction: Senior management conducted a comprehensive review of USAID/Caucasus – Georgia's operating expense (OE) requirements to ensure there are adequate resources to support our program activities and USDH staffing levels. The OE Budget total presented in this R4 for FY 2001 is in accordance with the level set by the E&E Bureau for the USAID/Caucasus, which includes Georgia and Azerbaijan. The overall USAID/Caucasus' OE Budget level is \$4.65 million for FY 2001. This level will increase to \$4.75 million in FY 2002 and FY 2003 due to increased ICASS costs in Azerbaijan.

Comments on R4 OE Budget Table: Georgia's OE Budget is \$4,050,000 for FYs 2001, 2002, and 2003. We were able to straight-line the OE Budget since of USAID/Caucasus – Georgia is quickly becoming an established mission with a basic stock of inventories and stable staffing levels projected through FY 2003. The USDH and USPSC staffing levels remain the same throughout the period, while we expect to lose one of our three TCNPSCs in FY 2003. We also plan to establish two new FSNPSC positions in FY 2001 and one in FY 2002. In addition to these staffing changes, "Salaries" were adjusted for inflation, step increases, and promotions. "USDH Benefits" increased as a result of an expected increase in family sizes, since schooling at post is becoming a more viable option. "Travel" is up in FY 2001 because of an extended TDY needed to provide coverage for a vacant USDH position. "Transportation" costs increased in FY 2002 due to a high USDH turnover plus the funding of rotations back to USAID/Washington. "Rental Payments" remain relatively constant throughout and even went down a little in FY 2003 since we will be reducing our housing pool by one house. "Residential and Office Operations", including ICASS, also remained relatively constant throughout the period, while NXP peaks in FY 2001, bringing our NXP inventories to a level where we can begin following normal replacement cycles.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. #, Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: Georgia
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises															
Bilateral	10,491,000	17,750,000	2,000,000	15,750,000				0						16,703,500	11,537,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	10,491,000	17,750,000	2,000,000	15,750,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	16,703,500	11,537,500
SO 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector															
Bilateral	7,921,000	6,860,000										6,860,000		10,322,000	4,459,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	7,921,000	6,860,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		6,860,000	0	10,322,000	4,459,000
SO 2.2 Legal Systems that Better Support Implementation of Democratic Processes and Market Reform															
Bilateral	1,452,000	2,200,000											2,200,000	2,222,000	1,430,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	1,452,000	2,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,200,000	2,222,000	1,430,000
SO 2.3 More Efficient and Responsive Local Governance															
Bilateral	7,248,000	5,932,000											5,932,000	9,324,200	3,855,800
Field Spt		0												0	0
	7,248,000	5,932,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	5,932,000	9,324,200	3,855,800
SO 3.1 Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities															
Bilateral	17,626,000	11,237,300		2,290,000		1,445,000	1,284,000	559,000	1,864,300		1,997,000		1,798,000	21,559,055	7,304,245
Field Spt		0												0	0
	17,626,000	11,237,300	0	2,290,000	0	1,445,000	1,284,000	559,000	1,864,300	0		0	1,798,000	21,559,055	7,304,245
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	790,000	6,770,700		2,388,700		230,000						1,007,500	3,144,500	3,159,745	4,400,955
Field Spt		0												0	0
	790,000	6,770,700	0	2,388,700	0	230,000	0	0	0	0		1,007,500	3,144,500	3,159,745	4,400,955
Bilateral															
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Bilateral															
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	45,528,000	50,750,000	2,000,000	20,428,700	0	1,675,000	1,284,000	559,000	1,864,300	0		7,867,500	13,074,500	63,290,500	32,987,500
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	45,528,000	50,750,000	2,000,000	20,428,700	0	1,675,000	1,284,000	559,000	1,864,300	0		7,867,500	13,074,500	63,290,500	32,987,500

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	22,428,700
Democracy	13,074,500
HCD	1,675,000
PHN	3,707,300
Environment	7,867,500
GCC (from all Goals)	7,867,500

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: Georgia
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises															
Bilateral	11,537,500	16,700,000	5,500,000	11,200,000				0						17,382,500	10,855,000
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	11,537,500	16,700,000	5,500,000	11,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,382,500	10,855,000
SO 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector															
Bilateral	4,459,000	8,000,000										8,000,000		7,259,000	5,200,000
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	4,459,000	8,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		8,000,000	0	7,259,000	5,200,000
SO 2.2 Legal Systems that Better Support Implementation of Democratic Processes and Market Reform															
Bilateral	1,430,000	3,836,000											3,836,000	2,772,600	2,493,400
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,430,000	3,836,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,836,000	2,772,600	2,493,400
SO 2.3 More Efficient and Responsive Local Governance															
Bilateral	3,855,800	6,364,000											6,364,000	6,083,200	4,136,600
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	3,855,800	6,364,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	6,364,000	6,083,200	4,136,600
SO 3.1 Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities															
Bilateral	7,304,245	11,400,000		2,000,000		1,100,000	1,200,000	800,000	1,500,000	300,000	2,600,000		1,900,000	11,294,245	7,410,000
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	7,304,245	11,400,000	0	2,000,000	0	1,100,000	1,200,000	800,000	1,500,000	300,000		0	1,900,000	11,294,245	7,410,000
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	4,400,955	7,700,000		3,820,000								620,000	3,260,000	7,095,955	5,005,000
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	4,400,955	7,700,000	0	3,820,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		620,000	3,260,000	7,095,955	5,005,000
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	32,987,500	54,000,000	5,500,000	17,020,000	0	1,100,000	1,200,000	800,000	1,500,000	300,000		8,620,000	15,360,000	51,887,500	35,100,000
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	32,987,500	54,000,000	5,500,000	17,020,000	0	1,100,000	1,200,000	800,000	1,500,000	300,000		8,620,000	15,360,000	51,887,500	35,100,000

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	22,520,000
Democracy	15,360,000
HCD	1,100,000
PHN	3,800,000
Environment	8,620,000
GCC (from all Goals)	8,620,000

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Georgia
 Approp: FSA
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises															
Bilateral	10,855,000	12,300,000	2,700,000	9,600,000				0						15,160,000	7,995,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	10,855,000	12,300,000	2,700,000	9,600,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	15,160,000	7,995,000
SO 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector															
Bilateral	5,200,000	7,350,000										7,350,000		7,772,500	4,777,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	5,200,000	7,350,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		7,350,000	0	7,772,500	4,777,500
SO 2.2 Legal Systems that Better Support Implementation of Democratic Processes and Market Reform															
Bilateral	2,493,400	3,800,000											3,800,000	3,823,400	2,470,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,493,400	3,800,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,800,000	3,823,400	2,470,000
SO 2.3 More Efficient and Responsive Local Governance															
Bilateral	4,136,600	5,200,000											5,200,000	5,956,600	3,380,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,136,600	5,200,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	5,200,000	5,956,600	3,380,000
SO 3.1 Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities															
Bilateral	7,410,000	9,650,000		1,650,000		500,000	1,200,000	800,000	1,500,000	300,000	2,100,000		1,600,000	10,787,500	6,272,500
Field Spt		0												0	0
	7,410,000	9,650,000	0	1,650,000	0	500,000	1,200,000	800,000	1,500,000	300,000		0	1,600,000	10,787,500	6,272,500
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral	5,005,000	7,700,000		3,070,000								995,000	3,635,000	7,700,000	5,005,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	5,005,000	7,700,000	0	3,070,000	0	0	0	0	0	0		995,000	3,635,000	7,700,000	5,005,000
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	35,100,000	46,000,000	2,700,000	14,320,000	0	500,000	1,200,000	800,000	1,500,000	300,000		8,345,000	14,235,000	51,200,000	29,900,000
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	35,100,000	46,000,000	2,700,000	14,320,000	0	500,000	1,200,000	800,000	1,500,000	300,000		8,345,000	14,235,000	51,200,000	29,900,000

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	17,020,000
Democracy	14,235,000
HCD	500,000
PHN	3,800,000
Environment	8,345,000
GCC (from all Goals)	8,345,000

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: AEEB
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org. USAID/GEORGIA End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1						4	3	1	1	1	1		7	11
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2		1				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	1						3	5.5	8	25	4	0.5		43	46
Subtotal	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	10.5	9	27	5	1.5	0	53	60
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	4	2	3					9	1						1	10
FSNs/TCNs	6	5	3					14	1	2	4				7	21
Subtotal	10	7	6	0	0	0	0	23	2	2	4	0	0	0	8	31
Total Direct Workforce	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	30	12.5	11	31	5	1.5	0	61	91
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0	1						1	1
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	30	12.5	12	31	5	1.5	0	62	92

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org_ USAID/GEORGIA End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1						4	3	1	1	1	1		7	11
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2		1				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	1						3	5.5	8	25	4	0.5		43	46
Subtotal	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	10.5	9	27	5	1.5	0	53	60
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	4	2	3					9	1						1	10
FSNs/TCNs	6	5	3					14	1	2	4				7	21
Subtotal	10	7	6	0	0	0	0	23	2	2	4	0	0	0	8	31
Total Direct Workforce	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	30	12.5	11	31	5	1.5	0	61	91
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDs								0	1						1	1
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	30	12.5	12	31	5	1.5	0	62	92

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org. <u>USAID/GEORGIA</u> End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt.	Admin. Mgmt.	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1						4	3	1	1	1	1		7	11
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2		1				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	1						3	5.5	8	25	4	0.5		43	46
Subtotal	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	10.5	9	27	5	1.5	0	53	60
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	4	2	3					9	1						1	10
FSNs/TCNs	6	5	3					14	1	2	4				7	21
Subtotal	10	7	6	0	0	0	0	23	2	2	4	0	0	0	8	31
Total Direct Workforce	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	30	12.5	11	31	5	1.5	0	61	91
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDs								0	1						1	1
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	30	12.5	12	31	5	1.5	0	62	92

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org. USAID/GEORGIA End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1						4	3	1	1	1	1		7	11
Other U.S. Citizens								0	2		1				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	2	1						3	5.5	8	25	4	0.5		43	46
Subtotal	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	10.5	9	27	5	1.5	0	53	60
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	4	2	3					9	1						1	10
FSNs/TCNs	6	5	3					14	1	2	4				7	21
Subtotal	10	7	6	0	0	0	0	23	2	2	4	0	0	0	8	31
Total Direct Workforce	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	30	12.5	11	31	5	1.5	0	61	91
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0	1						1	1
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	15	9	6	0	0	0	0	30	12.5	12	31	5	1.5	0	62	92

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2000 - FY 2003

Mission:	USAID/Caucasus - Georgia
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Functional Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	2	2	2	2
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Secretary - 05 & 07				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12	1	1	1	1
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21	2	2	2	2
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75	1	1	1	1
Health/Pop. - 50				
Education - 60				
General Dvpm. - 12*				
RUDO, UE-funded - 40				
Total	12	12	12	12

***GDO - 12:** for the rare case where an officer manages activities in several technical areas, none of which predominate, e.g., the officer manages Democracy, Health, and Environment activities that are about equal. An officer who manages primarily Health activities with some Democracy and Environment activities would be a Health Officer, BS 50.

remaining **IDIs**: list under the Functional Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Caucasus -- Georgia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 114		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC	OE Budget												
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	425.0		425.0	452.3		452.3	400.7		400.7	400.7		400.7
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	387.1		387.1	441.4		441.4	494.4		494.4	494.4		494.4
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	812.1	0.0	812.1	893.8	0.0	893.8	895.0	0.0	895.0	895.0	0.0	895.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	31.5		31.5	75.7		75.7	78.0		78.0	78.0		78.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	1.1		1.1	11.7		11.7	10.3		10.3	10.3		10.3
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	148.4		148.4	142.2		142.2	184.5		184.5	184.5		184.5
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	22.5		22.5	22.9		22.9	23.3		23.3	23.3		23.3
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	203.4	0.0	203.4	252.4	0.0	252.4	296.0	0.0	296.0	296.0	0.0	296.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

TABLE georgia03r2b_oe

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Caucasus -- Georgia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 114		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC	OE Budget												
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	109.5		109.5	90.1		90.1	92.8		92.8	92.8		92.8
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	6.0		6.0	36.4		36.4	24.1		24.1	24.1		24.1
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	9.4		9.4	4.1		4.1	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	6.0		6.0	15.9		15.9	16.3		16.3	16.3		16.3
21.0	R & R Travel	46.0		46.0	44.0		44.0	61.6		61.6	61.6		61.6
21.0	Education Travel	3.5		3.5	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	6.4		6.4	6.4		6.4
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	20.0		20.0	20.6		20.6	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	90.5		90.5	36.6		36.6	36.6		36.6	36.6		36.6
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	102.1		102.1	104.2		104.2	107.4		107.4	107.4		107.4
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	69.0		69.0	68.0		68.0	70.0		70.0	70.0		70.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	15.0		15.0	15.5		15.5	15.9		15.9	15.9		15.9
	Subtotal OC 21.0	477.0	0.0	477.0	435.3	0.0	435.3	448.1	0.0	448.1	448.1	0.0	448.1
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	60.0		60.0	185.4		185.4	106.1		106.1	106.1		106.1
22.0	Home Leave Freight	3.0		3.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	21.2		21.2	21.2		21.2
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	30.0		30.0	10.3		10.3	10.6		10.6	10.6		10.6
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	30.0		30.0	10.3		10.3	10.6		10.6	10.6		10.6
	Subtotal OC 22.0	123.0	0.0	123.0	206.0	0.0	206.0	148.5	0.0	148.5	148.5	0.0	148.5
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	628.9		628.9	628.9		628.9	628.9		628.9	628.9		628.9
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	435.6		435.6	481.3		481.3	462.8		462.8	462.8		462.8

TABLE georgia03r2b_oe

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Caucasus -- Georgia													
Org. No: 114													
OC	OE Budget	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
	Subtotal OC 23.2	1,064.6	0.0	1,064.6	1,110.2	0.0	1,110.2	1,091.7	0.0	1,091.7	1,091.7	0.0	1,091.7
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	26.0		26.0	26.8		26.8	27.6		27.6	27.6		27.6
23.3	Residential Utilities	106.6		106.6	109.8		109.8	106.1		106.1	106.1		106.1
23.3	Telephone Costs	39.9		39.9	47.3		47.3	48.7		48.7	48.7		48.7
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	12.5		12.5	12.9		12.9	13.3		13.3	13.3		13.3
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services	2.6		2.6	2.7		2.7	2.8		2.8	2.8		2.8
	Subtotal OC 23.3	187.6	0.0	187.6	199.4	0.0	199.4	198.3	0.0	198.3	198.3	0.0	198.3
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	30.0		30.0			0.0	21.2		21.2	21.2		21.2
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	30.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	0.0	21.2	21.2	0.0	21.2
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	60.0		60.0	30.9		30.9	31.9		31.9	31.9		31.9
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	143.2		143.2	147.5		147.5	151.9		151.9	151.9		151.9
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	18.9		18.9	19.5		19.5	20.1		20.1	20.1		20.1
25.2	Staff training contracts	22.0		22.0	22.7		22.7	23.3		23.3	23.3		23.3
25.2	IT related contracts	7.0		7.0	7.2		7.2	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4
	Subtotal OC 25.2	252.1	0.0	252.1	228.8	0.0	228.8	235.6	0.0	235.6	235.6	0.0	235.6

TABLE georgia03r2b_oe

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Caucasus -- Georgia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 114		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC	OE Budget												
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	525.0		525.0	540.8		540.8	557.0		557.0	557.0		557.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	525.0	0.0	525.0	540.8	0.0	540.8	557.0	0.0	557.0	557.0	0.0	557.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	5.0		5.0	5.2		5.2	5.3		5.3	5.3		5.3
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	51.0		51.0	52.5		52.5	48.8		48.8	48.8		48.8
	Subtotal OC 25.4	56.0	0.0	56.0	57.7	0.0	57.7	54.1	0.0	54.1	54.1	0.0	54.1
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	5.0		5.0	5.2		5.2	5.3		5.3	5.3		5.3
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	5.0		5.0	5.2		5.2	5.3		5.3	5.3		5.3
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	9.0		9.0	9.3		9.3	9.5		9.5	9.5		9.5
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.5		2.5	2.6		2.6	2.7		2.7	2.7		2.7
	Subtotal OC 25.7	21.5	0.0	21.5	22.1	0.0	22.1	22.8	0.0	22.8	22.8	0.0	22.8
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	60.1		60.1	57.1		57.1	59.0		59.0	59.0		59.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	60.1	0.0	60.1	57.1	0.0	57.1	59.0	0.0	59.0	59.0	0.0	59.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	125.5		125.5	10.0		10.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	51.0		51.0	17.5		17.5	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	2.6		2.6	0.0		0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	55.0		55.0	10.3		10.3	10.6		10.6	10.6		10.6
31.0	IT Software purchases	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	237.5	0.0	237.5	46.4	0.0	46.4	22.7	0.0	22.7	22.7	0.0	22.7
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Caucasus -- Georgia													
Org. No: 114		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC	OE Budget	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		4,050.0	0.0	4,050.0	4,050.0	0.0	4,050.0	4,050.0	0.0	4,050.0	4,050.0	0.0	4,050.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

_____.	_____.	_____.
_____	_____	_____

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 0.0 0.0

Organization: USAID/GEORGIA

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account								
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003	
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0		0.0
Withdrawals			0.0			0.0		0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Caucasus - Georgia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 114		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC	Controller's Office												
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	71.9		71.9	76.9		76.9			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	79.9		79.9	95.9		95.9	114.3		114.3	114.3		114.3
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	151.8	0.0	151.8	172.8	0.0	172.8	114.3	0.0	114.3	114.3	0.0	114.3
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0.0		0.0	10.8		10.8	11.1		11.1	11.1		11.1
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	21.8		21.8	11.6		11.6			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	4.1		4.1	4.2		4.2	4.3		4.3	4.3		4.3
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	26.6	0.0	26.6	27.3	0.0	27.3	16.1	0.0	16.1	16.1	0.0	16.1
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Caucasus - Georgia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 114		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC	Controller's Office												
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	19.5		19.5	13.9		13.9	14.3		14.3	14.3		14.3
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	4.0		4.0	5.5		5.5	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	9.4		9.4	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.0		0.0	2.1		2.1	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
21.0	R & R Travel	11.3		11.3	6.2		6.2	9.9		9.9	9.9		9.9
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	10.8		10.8	11.1		11.1	11.5		11.5	11.5		11.5
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	11.5		11.5	8.8		8.8	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	66.5	0.0	66.5	47.5	0.0	47.5	53.2	0.0	53.2	53.2	0.0	53.2
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	40.0		40.0	20.6		20.6	21.2		21.2	21.2		21.2
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	5.6		5.6	1.9		1.9	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	5.6		5.6	1.9		1.9	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3
	Subtotal OC 22.0	51.3	0.0	51.3	24.5	0.0	24.5	23.9	0.0	23.9	23.9	0.0	23.9
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	138.4		138.4	138.4		138.4	138.4		138.4	138.4		138.4
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	79.0		79.0	79.8		79.8	44.9		44.9	44.9		44.9

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Caucasus - Georgia		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 114		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars		
OC	Controller's Office		TF	Total		TF	Total		TF	Total		TF	Total
	Subtotal OC 23.2	217.4	0.0	217.4	218.2	0.0	218.2	183.3	0.0	183.3	183.3	0.0	183.3
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	5.7		5.7	5.9		5.9	6.1		6.1	6.1		6.1
23.3	Residential Utilities	20.0		20.0	20.6		20.6	14.1		14.1	14.1		14.1
23.3	Telephone Costs	6.8		6.8	8.3		8.3	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	2.7		2.7	2.7		2.7	2.8		2.8	2.8		2.8
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6
	Subtotal OC 23.3	35.7	0.0	35.7	38.1	0.0	38.1	31.6	0.0	31.6	31.6	0.0	31.6
24.0	Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	13.2		13.2	6.8		6.8	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	26.9		26.9	27.7		27.7	19.0		19.0	19.0		19.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	3.9		3.9	4.0		4.0	4.2		4.2	4.2		4.2
25.2	Staff training contracts	4.7		4.7	4.8		4.8	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.2	IT related contracts	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.6		1.6	1.6		1.6
	Subtotal OC 25.2	50.1	0.0	50.1	44.8	0.0	44.8	36.7	0.0	36.7	36.7	0.0	36.7

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Caucasus - Georgia Org. No: 114 OC Controller's Office		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	98.4		98.4	101.4		101.4	69.6		69.6	69.6		69.6
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	98.4	0.0	98.4	101.4	0.0	101.4	69.6	0.0	69.6	69.6	0.0	69.6
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	9.3		9.3	9.5		9.5	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4
	Subtotal OC 25.4	10.4	0.0	10.4	10.7	0.0	10.7	8.6	0.0	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.6
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.1		1.1	1.1		1.1	1.2		1.2	1.2		1.2
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	1.9		1.9	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.3		0.3	0.3		0.3
	Subtotal OC 25.7	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.7
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	80.7		80.7	82.2		82.2	83.9		83.9	83.9		83.9
	Subtotal OC 26.0	80.7	0.0	80.7	82.2	0.0	82.2	83.9	0.0	83.9	83.9	0.0	83.9
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	25.0		25.0	1.9		1.9	0.6		0.6	0.6		0.6
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	10.6		10.6	4.3		4.3	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.2
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.5		0.5	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	7.1		7.1	2.2		2.2	2.3		2.3	2.3		2.3
31.0	IT Software purchases	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3	1.3		1.3
	Subtotal OC 31.0	44.0	0.0	44.0	10.2	0.0	10.2	4.4	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.0	4.4
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Caucasus - Georgia													
Org. No: 114		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC	Controller's Office	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		837.5	0.0	837.5	782.5	0.0	782.5	630.3	0.0	630.3	630.3	0.0	630.3

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases

Exchange Rate Used in Computations

_____ . _____ . _____ .
 _____ _____ _____ .

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 0.0 0.0

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises	SEGIR/Financial Services (Bank Supervision)	Medium-high	2 years	2,000		500	
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises	BASIC IQC (MoAg Restructuring and Policy Advice)	Medium-high	2 years	500			
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises	SEGIR/Economic Policy (Tax & Fiscal Reform)	High	2 years	2,000		1,500	
SO 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector	Energy IQC (Electricity & Gas Sector Reform)	High	2 years	3,000		3,000	
SO 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector	Energy IQC (Oil & Gas Sector Reform)	High	2 years	1,150		1,150	
SO 2.3 More Efficient and Responsive Local Governance	CEPPS (IFES)	High	2 years	500		500	
SO 2.3 More Efficient and Responsive Local Governance	CEPPS (IRI)	High	2 years	300		300	
SO 3.1 Reduced Human Suffering in Targeted Communities	TASC (Safe Motherhood Initiative) 936-3096.02	High	2 years	200		200	
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs	SEGIR/GBTI (Public Education)	Medium-high	3 years	1,500		1,500	
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs	START (Participant Training)	High	3 years	2,200		2,200	
GRAND TOTAL.....				13,350		10,850	

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

Component 1 - Plan of New or Amended IEEs

SO 1.3 Land Market Reform II, April 2001; Ag Market Reform, August 2001

SO 1.5 Regional Water Management, Phase 2, May 2001; Oil and Gas Sector Reform II, July 2001

SO 2.2 None

SO 2.3 None

SO 3.1 None

SO 4.1 None.

SO 4.2 None.

Component 2 - IEE Compliance

All activities are in compliance with their corresponding IEEs, EAs or CEs.

Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information

FY 2003 R4 Budget Plan Georgia

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FY 2001 OYB	FY 2002 PLAN	FY 2003 PLAN
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SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises	17,750,000	16,700,000	12,300,000
5.2 Land Markets	2,000,000	3,000,000	200,000
Land Market Reform II - Terra Institute	2,000,000	3,000,000	200,000
5.7 Small & New Business/SME Development	6,350,000	5,791,000	5,500,000
Trans-Caucasus Enterprise Fund - Shorebank	2,250,000	1,091,000	
SME Integrated Support - Sibley	3,500,000	2,700,000	3,500,000
SME Credit (N)		2,000,000	2,000,000
Microfinance - SCF/ Constanta	600,000		
6.3 Agri-business Partnerships	800,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Ag. Market Reform (N)	800,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
9.1 Financial Sector Reform	7,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Electronic Payment Systems (Montran) - IRM	150,000		
Banking Supervision - Booz Allen	1,991,378		
Banking Supervision II (N)	1,239,272	2,000,000	500,000
Tax and Fiscal Reform - Barents	500,000		
Tax & Fiscal Reform II (N)	2,869,350	2,000,000	1,500,000
Macroeconomic Policy Advice - CASE	250,000		
9.3 Market Environment	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000
Commercial Law (N)	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000
9.4 Program Design & Support	600,000	909,000	1,100,000

SO 1.5 A More Economically Efficient and Environmentally Sustainable Energy Sector	6,860,000	8,000,000	7,350,000
2.1 Pricing & National Policy	6,550,000	7,650,000	7,000,000
Electricity & Gas Sector Reform II - PA	3,200,000		
Electricity & Gas Sector Reform III (N)		2,500,000	2,500,000
Partnerships (USEA-Electricity/Oil & Gas, ISAR)	350,000	500,000	500,000
Oil and Gas Sector Reform II (N)	1,500,000	1,150,000	1,000,000
Energy Security (N)		3,500,000	3,000,000
Energy Privatization - IFC (N)	500,000		
Regional Water Management Program - DAI	1,000,000		
2.6 Program Design & Support	310,000	350,000	350,000

FY 2003 R4 Budget Plan Georgia

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FY 2001 OYB	FY 2002 PLAN	FY 2003 PLAN
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SO 2.2 Legal Systems that Better Support Implem.of Democr. Processes & Mrkt. Ref.	2,200,000	4,236,000	4,025,000
7.2 Rule of Law	2,200,000	3,836,000	3,800,000
Rule of Law - ABA/CEELI	870,450	836,000	800,000
Rule of Law - TBD (N)	1,329,550	3,000,000	3,000,000
Program Design & Support		400,000	225,000

SO 2.3 More Efficient and Responsive Local Governance	5,932,000	5,964,000	4,975,000
7.1 Political & Civic Organizations	1,769,773	1,814,000	1,300,000
Political Process - NDI	1,019,773	1,014,000	500,000
Political Process II - IRI (N)	500,000	500,000	500,000
Electoral Systems II - IFES (N)	250,000	300,000	300,000
7.3 Public Admin. / Local Government	1,787,784	1,800,000	1,500,000
Local Governance Reform - Urban Institute	1,787,784	1,800,000	1,500,000
7.4 Civil Society (PVO/ NGO)	700,000	700,000	700,000
NGO Development - Horizonti (N)	700,000	700,000	700,000
7.5 Independent Media	1,142,443	1,150,000	1,200,000
ProMedia II - ICFJ	342,443		
ProMedia III (N)		350,000	400,000
Independent Media - Internews	800,000		
Independent Media II (N)		800,000	800,000
7.6 Program Design & Support	532,000	500,000	275,000

FY 2003 R4 Budget Plan Georgia

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FY 2001 OYB	FY 2002 PLAN	FY 2003 PLAN
SO 3.1 Reduced Human Suffering in Targetted Communities	11,237,300	11,400,000	9,650,000
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE	7,530,000	7,600,000	5,850,000
1.1 Emergency Humanitarian Assistance			
1.1 Vulnerable Groups Feeding	400,000	400,000	400,000
Feeding Kitchens - Salvation Army	400,000	400,000	400,000
1.2 PVO Caucasus/Humanitarian Program	5,578,818	5,400,000	4,500,000
Georgia Community Mobilization Initiative / East - MCI	2,322,120	2,750,000	2,250,000
Georgia Community Mobilization Initiative / West - CARE	2,667,880	2,650,000	2,250,000
Georgia Assistance Initiative - Save the Children	100,000		
Self-Reliance Program - IRC	488,818	-	
1.5 Georgia Crisis Response	200,000	700,000	500,000
UMCOR Youth Houses	200,000	200,000	
Youth Development (N)		500,000	500,000
1.6 Multilateral Humanitarian Assistance	811,182	675,000	-
Disaster Response Program - IFRC	811,182	675,000	
1.2 Program Design & Support	540,000	425,000	450,000
HEALTH	3,707,300	3,800,000	3,800,000
4.1. Medical Partnerships	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Health Partnerships - AIHA	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
4.2 Infectious Disease Programs	1,280,260	1,200,000	1,250,000
Vaccine and Pharm. Security - UNICEF	-		300,000
Rational Pharmaceutical Management	400,000	200,000	100,000
Health Information Systems	800,000	300,000	150,000
TB	80,260	400,000	400,000
STI/HIV		300,000	300,000
4.3 Community Health	475,000	500,000	500,000
GCMi East - MCI	275,000	250,000	250,000
GCMi West - CARE	200,000	250,000	250,000
4.5 Women's Health/Family Planning	700,000	800,000	800,000
Safe Motherhood Initiative - MSH/TASC	-	200,000	200,000
Women's Health Consortium	700,000	600,000	600,000
4.6 Program Design & Support	252,040	300,000	250,000

FY 2003 R4 Budget Plan Georgia

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	FY 2001 OYB	FY 2002 PLAN	FY 2003 PLAN
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SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs	6,770,700	7,700,000	7,700,000
Other Special Initiatives	1,050,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Public Education II (N)	1,050,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Program Design & Support	1,720,700	2,000,000	2,000,000
Eurasia Foundation	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Participant Training - TBD (N)	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,200,000

USAID TOTAL	50,750,000	54,000,000	46,000,000
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Performance Funds

Public Works/Emergency Response		1,000,000	3,000,000
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Information annex topic: Global Climate Change

I. Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Not Applicable

II. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use, Forestry Activities, and Natural Resource Management

A. Land Use/Forest Management Activities

Not Applicable

B. Policy Advances

USAID's assistance in the energy sector continues to focus on the legal and policy reforms necessary to attract private investments into the sector. The operating regulations for the State Agency for Oil and Gas was codified to administer and simplify the permitting and licensing procedures and improve the overall operations of the State Agency. USAID-funded technical assistance continues to work with the new Agency to improve the technical skills and operational procedures for issuing new agreements.

USAID assistance also worked with the Georgian National Energy Regulatory Commission (GNERC) to implement established policy for approval of new rate change applications, providing new licenses for the supply and distribution of electricity and natural gas to customers, and improving technical skills in financial analysis and economics for the analysis of private investments to the sector. Additional assistance was provided to improve the transparent operations of the Commission to its customers. The concepts of "public hearings" has been difficult to impart to the senior regulatory staff however the partnerships formed within the region and to U.S.-based regulatory bodies offers a continuing opportunity to discuss mutual concerns and issues as well as demonstrate best practices.

The establishment of the Wholesale Electric Market has improved the prospects for payments for power taken from the national grid. Smaller independent hydropower generators are receiving nominal payments for generated power permitting them to undertake much needed routine maintenance. As total power supplied to the grid grows and reaches the total demand, the Market will function in a manner to promote least cost generation and efficient use of electricity. However, distortions in the market continue to exist largely as a result of political pressures to supply state-owned enterprises that do not pay for electricity consumed. The result is decreased liquidity in the market and serious underpayments to generators and distribution companies. USAID-funded technical assistance continues to work with the wholesale market to refine the accounting system and operating procedures. USAID is currently working in conjunction with the World Bank, EBRD, and other donors to put in place a management contract with a western firm covering the Market's functions.

C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged

Not Applicable

D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened

As noted under section B above, substantial technical assistance and training was conducted over the year to improve the technical and operational procedures of the State Agency for Oil and Gas, GNERC, and the Wholesale Electricity Market. Assistance included drafting and implementation of procedures, skills training, and study tours and seminars to introduce best-practices and foster regional integration in the sector. Training will continue over the coming year focusing on transparency of the systems and anti-corruption.

III. Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Not Applicable

IV. Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change

Not Applicable

V. Other Change Activities

Not Applicable

Success Story #1 - Local Organization Proves Itself a Pioneer in Georgian Land Reform

Erekle Katamadze, a grape grower in the Guria region of western Georgia, has spent most of his life working on a collective farm. “Working together to produce a crop isn’t a bad idea in itself,” he explains. “It’s when the state tells you what to grow and how to grow it, and then takes 70% of your harvest, that you begin to understand what it means to own your own land. It means freedom.” With the Soviet system of collective farming a thing of the past, independent Georgia had to grapple with the complicated task of land reform. Plagued by bureaucratic pitfalls and the lack of effective land regulation, land reform in Georgia developed slowly, particularly in the country’s outlying regions. Though many farmers assumed de facto ownership of the land they cultivated, the absence of an official land registration system led to confusion regarding land ownership and hampered the financial growth of even the most successful farmer.

Dedicated to providing citizens with information on land reform and promoting policy changes, the Association for the Protection of Landowners’ Rights (APLR), a local Georgian NGO, has played an influential role in advancing the country’s land reform. Beginning in 1997 with a grant from the Eurasia Foundation, APLR established an Information and Consulting center in Tbilisi. APLR provided free consultations to citizens about land and the land reform process, published Georgia’s first Landowner’s Handbook, and conducted seminars for local businessmen, state workers, and private organizations. In addition, APLR increased its presence in the regions, where land reform is of greatest concern, by opening two regional centers.

APLR then joined Booz-Allen Hamilton in implementing USAID’s land registration project. Establishing a land registration system – a principal goal of land reform in Georgia – provides local farmers with financial options that will boost the economic growth of the entire sector. In June 1999, the first 200 land registration certificates were distributed to local farmers by President Eduard Shevardnadze – marking the first time Georgian farmers had fully owned their land since the Soviet occupation of Georgia in 1921. By October 2000 over one million Georgian families had received land certificates and with it the right to sell or lease their land, to give or will it to others and to use it as collateral for loans.

For farmers like Erekle Katamadze, a certificate of registration has led to financial options he never thought possible. With a plan to buy a neighboring plot, Erekle expects to harvest an unprecedented five tons of grapes per season. More importantly, Erekle and farmers like him are demonstrating an important aspect of land reform in Georgia -- owning their own land encourages farmers to take responsibility for their own futures. “We’re not just talking about the right to buy and sell land; we’re talking about the right to manage our own lives,” he explains. “Now we can decide for ourselves what to grow, and the profit gained is our profit. Owning your own land is an incentive to work harder, to live better.”

APLR has proven itself a pioneer in Georgia’s post-Soviet land reform process. Its groundbreaking work with USAID in establishing an official and effective system of land registration has boosted the financial viability of the country’s agricultural sector as a whole and provided local farmers with valuable avenues for future growth.

Success Story #2: Youth Houses Making a Difference for the Next Generation

As a result of the internal conflicts in Georgia in 1992 and 1993, thousands of people were driven from their homes in the regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. Eight years later, the misery of over 300,000 internally displaced persons remains one of Georgia's most pressing social, economic and political problems. None were more affected by this conflict, and its aftermath, than the children. The present for these youth, along with the children from many other vulnerable and impoverished communities, is one of daily hardship and challenge; the future can seem formidable.

Enter the Youth House Project – an activity run by the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) with USAID assistance. Youth Houses are designed to provide a safe environment for the most vulnerable youth between the ages of 10 and 16, providing extra-curricular and academic activities as well as psychological assistance for acute and chronic traumas. To date, the Youth Houses in Tbilisi, Sukhumi and Zugdidi have provided integrated education, recreational, psychosocial and conflict transformation programming to over 11,000 youths.

The difference that the program is making in the lives of these youth is unmistakable. Shota Meladze, an 18-year from Abkhazia, lives with 11 members of his family in a one-room apartment. Unable to afford a good education, Shota considers himself lucky to have been selected to participate in the Youth House program where he learned English and computer skills. Today he able to study at the University with support from the scholarship program sponsored by American volunteers who work in the Youth Houses each summer.

Ella Turkia, 15, is also from Abkhazia. In addition to the classes offered at the Youth House, Ella is grateful for the opportunity to meet these foreign volunteers who, she says, have encouraged her optimism. She participated in the Young Leadership program on conflict resolution and says, in fluent English, "I strongly believe that children are able to solve the world's conflicts and prevent wars." With the skills and confidence she has learned at Youth House, she intends to make a difference.

And no one is more aware of the difference these programs are making in the lives of these youth than their families. Manana Sartania had to hide her children in the basement during the last months of fighting in Abkhazia. Relocating to Tbilisi, her children had trouble sleeping at night, only one of the psychological manifestations of their ordeal. Manana is appreciative of the psychological counseling her children have received and is confident that the language and computer skills will change their future. Manana thanks the Youth House program and all the people who have contributed to its success for saving her children and giving them so much hope.

With a dedicated staff, caring volunteers, and some financial assistance from USAID, UMCOR has developed the Youth Houses into a vital and vibrant center for the most vulnerable youth, giving them both the tools and confidence for a more promising future.

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework.

SO 1.3: Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises

IR 1.3.1: Increased Access to Credit by Domestic SMEs and Micro-Entrepreneurs

IR 1.3.2: Reduced Transaction Costs for Enterprises

IR 1.3.2.1: Improved Policy, Legal and Operating Environment for SMEs

IR 1.3.2.2: Improved Efficiency of Banking Sector

IR 1.3.2.3: Services Provided to Entrepreneurs and Enterprises by Business Associations

IR 1.3.3: Functioning Land and Real Estate market to Support SME Growth

IR 1.3.4: Selected Agribusiness Opportunities Identified and Facilitated

SO 1.5: A More Economically Efficient and Environmentally Sustainable Energy Sector

IR 1.5.1: Increased Private Sector Participation in Energy Sector

IR 1.5.2: Legal and Regulatory Environment More Conducive to Private Investment in the Energy Sector

IR 1.5.3: Environmentally Sound Laws Adopted and Implemented in Energy Sector

IR 1.5.4: Increased Efficiency in the Energy Sector

SO 2.2: Legal Systems that Better Support Implementation of Democratic Processes and Market Reforms

IR 2.2.1: Increased Access to the Administration of Justice

IR 2.2.1.1: Increased Public Awareness of Legal Rights

IR 2.2.1.2: Increased Availability of Effective Counsel

IR 2.2.2: Effective, Transparent and Fair Public and Private Legal Sector Institutions

IR 2.2.2.1: Court Monitoring Introduced

IR 2.2.2.2: Increased Independence of the Judiciary

IR 2.2.2.3: Increased Institutional Capacity (Parliament, Judiciary, Executive, Legal Profession, Associations, etc)

IR 2.2.3: Policies, Laws and Regulations Promoting Democratic Processes and Market Reform Established

SO 2.3: More Efficient and Responsive Local Governance

IR 2.3.1: Increased Community Participation in Local Government Oversight and Political Processes

IR 2.3.1.1: Increased Availability and Access to Different Sources of Objective Information

IR 2.3.1.2: Increased Representation of Constituent Needs

IR 2.3.2: Increased Capacity of Local Governments to Plan and Manage Resources Efficiently

IR 2.3.2.1: Legal Authorities of Local Government Established

IR 2.3.2.2: Better Defined Roles of Local and Central Government

IR 2.3.2.3: Enhanced Skills of Local Government Staff

IR 2.3.3: Increased Partnerships Between Local Government, Business and Communities to Provide Services

SO 3.1: Reduced Human Suffering In Targeted Communities

IR 3.1.1: Urgent Needs Met During Crises

IR 3.1.2: Vulnerable Communities Better Able to Meet Own Needs

IR 3.1.2.1: Increased Capacity to Deliver Health and Other Services

IR 3.1.2.2: More Active Participation of Vulnerable Groups in the Economy

SO 4.1: Special Initiatives: Targeted Privatization Activities

SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs: Training and Small Grants Programs

Part B. New Indicator Reporting.

As stated in the Cover Memo, several of the Mission's strategic objectives will undergo review, and changes in both the IRs and indicators likely will result. At this time, the Mission is not prepared to recommend changes to indicators used in this R4 (with the exception of the change noted below). Instead, once the Mission approves the PMP (expected in June 2001), it will formally notify the Bureau's program office (E&E/PCS) of the indicators to be reported in the FY 2004 R4.

SO Name: 2.2 Legal Systems that Better Support Implementation of Democratic Processes and Market Reform

Indicator Level: IR 2.2.1.2 Increased Availability of Effective Counsel

Current Indicator Name : Number of attorneys that pass bar examination

Proposed Indicator Name : Number of criminal and civil cases that USAID-assisted legal service NGOs handle

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 1999	60	
Target 2002		165
Target 2003		175

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and leadership, service delivery, political advocacy, technical expertise) is being supported.

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development.

If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the general policy environment or improving the policy-making process. An IR that refers to the strengthening of a body of people who work together is actually organizational development not institutional, even if the IR says "institutions strengthened". The Judiciary is an Institution. The individual courts are organizations In the case of institutional capacity development, the IRs often refer to reform more than development.

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

[illegible]

			INSERT ADDITIONAL IRs INDICATORS AS NEEDED				
Y	114-013	1.3.2.2	Improved efficiency of the banking sector	1. Real value of bank accounts 2. Real value of loans by commercial	Y	Y	
Y	114-013	1.3.3	Functioning land and real estate market to support SME growth	1. Number of land parcels traded. 2. Mortgages using land as collateral		Y	
Instructions			Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.				
Verification							
Codes: Y - IR falls within the definition N - IR does not fall with the defintion X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.							
Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit							
Code							
s:							
Y -							